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## ARMY

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## JOURNAL.

## NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCESVOLUME LVIII, NUMBER 32.  
WHOLE NUMBER 3007.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1921.

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1863.  
Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

April 9, 1921.

Serial Number 3007.

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## THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In compliance with the requirements of the postal laws affecting periodicals, the following information is published:

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, of the Army and Navy Journal, published weekly at New York, N.Y., for April 1, 1921.

State of New York, County of New York, s.s.  
Before me, a notary in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared William A. Spolasco, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Army and Navy Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, embodied in Sec. 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Name of publisher, W. C. and F. P. Church, Inc., post-office address, 20 Vesey street, New York city; editor, Willard Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city; managing editor, Willard Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city; business manager, William A. Spolasco, 20 Vesey street, New York city.
2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) W. C. and F. P. Church, Inc., 20 Vesey street, New York city; Willard Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city; A. M. Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM A. SPOLASCO, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1921.

JAMES W. JENNINGS,  
Notary Public, New York County,  
Clerk's No. 51, Register's No. 3041.  
(My commission expires March 30, 1923.)

## RESERVE OFFICER IN NATIONAL GUARD.

J.A.G. of the Army Gives Opinion on Dual Status.

Sec. 37 of the National Defense act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, provides that "any Reserve officer may hold a commission in the National Guard without thereby vacating his Reserve commission," and further provides that "in time of peace appointments in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Air Service shall be limited to former officers of the Army, graduates of the R.O.T.C., as provided in Sec. 47b hereof, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard and Enlisted Reserve Corps, and persons who served in the Army at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918." The Judge Advocate General holds:

Nothing in this or any other statute requires that an enlisted man of the Regular Army or National Guard must be discharged in order to hold a commission as an officer in the O.R.C. However, this office has frequently held, in two lines of opinions, that such a dual military status was incompatible, one line of opinions being based on the ground of inherent incompatibility and another line on incompatibility by reason of dual allegiance, viz., to the state and to the United States.

Both these lines of opinion turn upon the lack of statutory authority to occupy a dual status. Congress has now supplied the authority then considered lacking by expressly providing that at certain times and under certain conditions the dominant power over a Reserve officer, who is also a member of the National Guard, is in the respective states, and that at other times and under other conditions such dominant power is in the Federal Government. And Congress has as clearly defined the respective times and conditions, viz., that for use within their respective borders in time of peace the power of the states is dominant, even to the extent of compelling the attendance, in the service of the state, of such a Reserve officer who is on active duty in the status of Reserve officer under orders from the Federal Government not in time of war; and that in time of war the power of the Federal Government is dominant. This view is based on a consideration of Sec. 37a of the National Defense act as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, wherein Congress has indicated the extent to which it desires to exercise its powers over a Reserve officer, and of Sec. 61 of said act, which provides "that nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the rights of the states and territories in the use of the National Guard within their respective borders in time of peace." The former opinions of this office are not at variance with the opinion now expressed, as certain provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, now not only contemplate but expressly require a dual status of member of the National Guard and member of the O.R.C. There is nothing in such dual status which is inconsistent with the policy expressed in the Constitution, nor, in fact, are the two jurisdictions conflicting. The control of the National Guard has been left under the respective states to the extent that such control was not taken away by the exercise by Congress of its power to raise armies. While the question has been discussed from the viewpoint of an enlisted man of the National Guard being appointed an officer in the O.R.C., if the incompatibility between these status is eliminated, it makes no difference which status is first occupied. Practically, the situation presents no other or greater legal difficulties than that of a Reserve officer holding a commission in the National Guard. In either situation it will only be necessary for the President, in those cases where he may desire service in either status, to select in which status he desires such individual to serve. It is true that the President's authority over such an individual is not as complete as over a Reserve officer not occupying such dual status, but Congress has clearly indicated that this is as it intended it to be. It follows that a member of the O.R.C. may enlist in the National Guard and at the same time retain his commission in the O.R.C.



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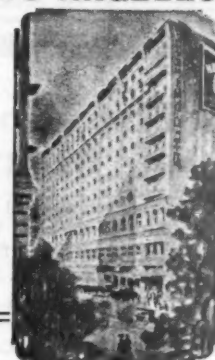
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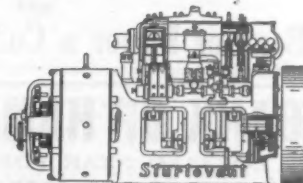
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 Baltimore, Md., Cahn's Quality Shop, Baltimore & Liberty Sts.  
 Columbus, Ga., A. C. Chancellor Co.  
 Norfolk, Va., Koolage's, Inc.  
 Cincinnati, Ohio, The Burkhardt Bros. Co., 8-10-12 E. 4th St.  
 Minneapolis, Minn., Standard Clothing Co., Nicollet, at 6th St.  
 Louisville, Ky., Crutcher & Starks, Inc., 4th & Jefferson Sts.  
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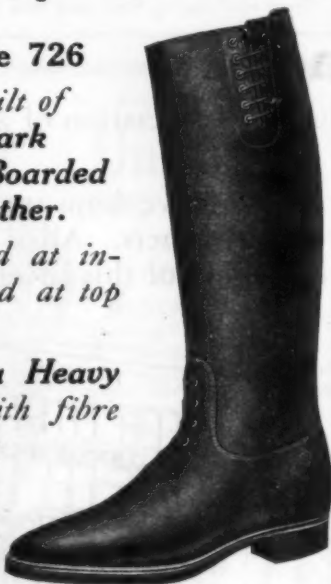
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### GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES ON ATLANTIC COAST.

A monograph on "German Submarine Activities on the Atlantic Coast of the United States and Canada" prepared by the Historical Section, Office of Naval Records and Library, has been issued by the Navy Department bearing the imprint of the Government Printing Office. The study, to which a foreword has been contributed by Capt. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N., officer in charge of the Historical Section, contains 135 pages of text, twelve pages are devoted to appendices, and there is an excellent index, thirty-nine illustrations adding to the interest of the narrative. Two maps in a pocket give the routes of the German submarines operating in American waters, the location of various enemy mine fields and mines off our coast, and the final disposition of them. The ground covered in this interesting and informative monograph includes a table showing the arrivals and departures of German submarines; steps taken by the Navy Department to protect shipping along the Atlantic coast; dispatches from force commander in Europe giving necessary information to prepare to meet attacks; narratives of the cruises of six submarines; mine-laying and mine-sweeping operations; and tables showing vessels destroyed or damaged as a result of this campaign. The study closes with this summary: "The German submarine campaign, by means of submarines on the Atlantic coast of the United States, so far as concerned the major operations of the war, was a failure. Every transport and cargo vessel bound for Europe sailed as if no such campaign was in progress. All coastwise shipping sailed as per schedule, a little more care in routing vessels being observed. There was no interruption to the coast patrol, which, on the contrary, became rather more active. The small vessels of the submarine chaser and converted yacht types, armed with very small guns but provided with depth charges, scoured the coast regardless of the fact that the enemy submarines were equipped with ordnance very much heavier than their own. There was no stampede on the Atlantic coast; no excitement; everything went on in the usual calm way and, above all, this enemy expedition of the Atlantic coast did not succeed in retaining on the Atlantic coast any vessels that had been designed for duty in European waters."

### VALUE OF CAPITAL SHIP.

"There is considerable argument as to whether the capital ship is dead, and whether the submarine and aircraft will supplant surface ships," said Admiral Jellicoe

of the British navy in speaking at a branch of the Navy League at Canterbury, New Zealand, March 5. "Whatever happens at sea," he continued, "communications must be secured and for many years to come they are bound to be carried on by ships that float on the sea. If you see a nation building big capital ships or big capital cruisers it will be difficult to combat a menace of that sort unless you have vessels of the same class."

### GENERAL PERSHING URGES BETTER CARE FOR VETERANS.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York city, on April 4, under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee to Obtain Justice for the Wounded, the first of a number to be held throughout the country. Referring to the wounded and sick American veterans of the World War, he said, in part: "While there is not the slightest doubt about how the American people feel deep down in their hearts nor what they desire for these veterans, yet imagine the feelings of the neglected soldier toward a government for which he offered his life. No government is worthy of its name that fails in sympathy and care for the men made helpless in fighting its battles. The Public Health Service has the responsibility of caring for the sick, wounded and disabled requiring treatment. The number of these cases is gradually increasing, the large majority of them being tubercular or mental. Facilities for their treatment have not been provided as rapidly as necessary. Indeed, full advantage has not been taken of all the hospital facilities and personnel made available by other departments of the Government. On the other hand, the Public Health Service has not been permitted in many instances to expend the necessary funds for repairing and placing certain of these facilities in order. But there seems to be much just criticism against the Public Health Service itself. If reports are true, it does not appear to be adequately organized, and it undoubtedly has among its personnel many who are inefficient. From all accounts its management of hospitals and care of sick and wounded are matters that demand early investigation." Former Col. F. W. Galbraith, national commander of the American Legion, declared that the legion has reason to believe that 20,000 veterans are now out of Government hospitals who should be in them. He urged that the Public Health Service, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Federal Board for Vocational Education be consolidated. Resolutions were adopted urging that this be done and that Congress make an appropriation providing for suitable hospitals and sanatoria for veterans.

### LEGISLATORS CORDIAL TO ARMY IN HAWAII.

The cordial relations existing between the military authorities and the territorial legislative body of Hawaii was pleasantly shown, writes a correspondent in Honolulu, when on Feb. 26 the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House, accompanied by the Military Committees of each body, made a delightful call on Major Gen. Charles G. Morton, U.S.A., commanding the Hawaiian Department, at Army headquarters in the Alexander Young Hotel building. The lawmakers were cordially received by General Morton and his staff. Music was rendered by the Fort Kamehameha orchestra and the guests enjoyed a fruit punch, cigars and cigarettes. On March 18 General Morton and his staff returned the call, at the Senate Chamber. Senator Lawrence M. Judd, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, met the General and his staff at the door of the one time Royal Palace and conducted them to the Senate Chamber, where they were welcomed by the President and members of the Senate. Refreshments were served, after which short talks were made by General Morton, Governor McCarthy and the president of the Senate, Mr. Chillingworth, who spoke of the earnest desire of the Territorial Legislature to co-operate with the Army authorities. The Army officers were then conducted to the House of Representatives, where they were received by Speaker Holstein and the Representatives. The Royal Hawaiian band played in the court nearby. The spirit of cordial co-operation which has existed throughout the period of General Morton's command was accentuated by the open manifestations of friendliness that appeared during the course of the two calls. In addition to General Morton the Army officers included Colonels Chamberlain, Walke, Janda, Smyth, Wilcox, Lieutenant Colonels Wilson, Kumpke, Brooke, Massee, Elmore, Tobin, Majors McNair, Clarke, Curry, Johnson and Captain Mullins.

### FOREIGN SERVICE DETAILS.

An Army officer expresses the opinion that the present system of detailing officers to foreign service is entirely wrong. It purports to be on the basis of a roster and to give everyone a fair deal, he says, but it does not work out that way. Having long desired and sought a foreign service detail, he recently again made application for such an assignment and was informed that he would not be eligible until other officers have had as much foreign service as he has already had. Would it not be just as fair, he contends, to argue that they are due also for as much domestic service as he has had before they receive foreign service? On the present basis ninety per cent. of the men recently promoted to his grade have had less foreign service and will come first on the foreign service roster. Promotion about keeps pace with foreign service details and those already in the grade who desire foreign service see no prospect that they will obtain it. An officer in the grade of major, for example, who has had no foreign service since 1908, but before that had four years of such service, would get no more if he remained in the grade for twenty years. "It would be just as consistent as the present system," says our correspondent, "to give the junior majors all the leave until they have had as much as the rest of their grade." He proposes a roster that will "really be a roster" as defined in Army Regulations "the longest off at the top" of the roster, etc. Then when a man stands at the top of the list let him accept or decline foreign service as long as others in the grade are anxious to go. When a man declined he would go to the foot of the roster; but his name would also be placed on a deferred list with the understanding that those on the list would be detailed for foreign service without choice in case it became unpopular.

### U.S.M.A. CLASS GRADUATED AUG. 31, 1917.

In answer to the query of a correspondent as to the status on the promotion list of the members of the U.S. M.A. Class of 1918, which was graduated on Aug. 31, 1917, it is stated at the War Department that the class



**Pvt. HERMAN K. RETHWISCH**  
Co. H, 26th Infantry

Reported missing in action Oct. 4-11, 1918, later, officially, presumed dead, was reported to have been seen in Paris, France, January, 1919.

Description: Dark hair and eyes, olive complexion, 27 years old, 5 feet 10½ inches, 160 pounds.

Anyone knowing his whereabouts please send word to his mother, Mrs. H. Rethwisch, 1518 Christy avenue, Louisville, Ky. Readers of this are requested to kindly send marked copy of JOURNAL to nearest hospital for shell-shocked veterans.



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begins with No. 7460 on the list and that Nos. 7460 to 7469, inclusive, with the exception of No. 7467, have received promotion to captain. No. 7467 and the remainder of the class are still first lieutenants. Those promoted to captain are all in the Corps of Engineers.

### SIMPLIFICATION OF OFFICERS' INSIGNIA.

A major of Infantry whose suggestion may or may not be "writ sarkastic" proposes that the officers' insignia of rank be simplified by authorizing it to be worn on one shoulder only. He writes: "A very material economy would be effected in materials, in labor, and in expense to officers. The present fabrication and sale of the additional and unnecessary bars, leaves, eagles and stars is one of the countless drains upon our industrial system which in the aggregate restrict the liberal production of necessities and thereby hamper prosperity. The principle of single insignia has already been tested on non-commissioned officers, and has proved practicable. It is true that a few persons object on the ground that the insignia is sometimes on the opposite side of the soldier from the observer, but I do not believe that such objections are valid. If the observer be particularly interested in knowing the rank of the man, he can easily walk around to the other side. I am sure that officers will universally agree that, for the sake of consistency and economy, the rule should be extended to include the commissioned uniform."

### WHY NOT A CONGRESSIONAL UNIFORM?

"B. Consistent" asks: "Is it true that Congress is soon to adopt a uniform for itself and to pass a law requiring every member of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government to have one uniform and to wear it at all times? If not, why not? Men in the military service must wear their uniform at all times, apparently for the reason that it makes them more efficient. If the denial of all right to wear civilian clothing is a good thing for the Army, why is it not equally good for all branches of the Government service? How can they be efficient if they are not at all times and places dressed in clothing that conspicuously marks their office? It is hoped that in the interests of efficiency, steps in this direction will be immediately taken; or else that the men of the Army will be allowed a little privacy of life by being permitted to wear civilian clothing when mingling with civilians."









# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1921.

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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

## LARGER SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

True to its early promises the 66th Congress made some reductions in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1922. In a statement presented to the Senate on March 4 Senator Warren showed that a total decrease of \$79,547,311 had been arrived at, comparing the regular and permanent annual appropriations made for the fiscal year 1922 with the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1921. This statement is based on the bills as they were completed, the fact that of the three Service measures only the Fortifications bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President not counting in Senator Warren's statement. The significant thing about this statement is that of the twelve bills included in the list it is only the Service bills that show decreases in appropriations, and the Indian and Pension measures, the decreases in these two last named appropriation bills being negligible as compared with those for the Army, Navy and Fortifications. This table shows that against a total decrease of \$79,547,311 in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1922 as compared with those of 1921, the decreases in the Army, Navy and Fortifications appropriations in the same table made a total of \$96,070,419. This result bears out the prediction made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in our issue of Jan. 15, page 568, that the 66th Congress had only one idea as to effecting economy and this was to reduce the Army and Navy appropriations for the coming fiscal year.

It is an axiom of a nation's appropriations that those for its military establishment are predicated on the state of its relations with its world neighbors. The fact that we have armed forces in Germany, a country with which we are technically in a state of war and which is now invaded by armed French, British and Belgian troops in connection with the settlement of the reparations under the Treaty of Versailles, does not appear to enter into the broad question of our international relations as they relate to Army and Navy appropriations. But our relations with Japan are a matter of serious consideration to the Government, as is shown by the sending of Major Gen. Leonard Wood to the Philippines to report on conditions there and the proposal to concentrate the fleet in the Pacific. There is a pacifist influence in Congress powerful enough to put through the Borah resolution calling on the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to a conference looking to a reduction in naval armaments. Whether President Harding will follow the request of Congress and call such a conference remains to be seen. Meanwhile we know that Great Britain is reducing her navy building program and her naval appropriations. Japan, on the other hand, is spending proportionately more money on her military establishment than any other country in the world to-day and more, actually, than Germany did in the 1914-1915 fiscal year.

Our Congressmen would do well to consider some statistics set down in recent issues of the Philadelphia Public Ledger from the correspondent of that paper in Tokio as to the amount of money Japan is appropriating for army and navy purposes. On the basis of the yen having a value in American money of fifty cents, the Japanese budget for the fiscal year 1921-1922 calls for an appropriation of \$249,500,000 for the navy, which is thirty-two per cent. of the total income of the Japanese government. For the army an appropriation of \$131,500,000 is asked, making the total estimates for the army and navy \$381,000,000. This sum is 48.7 per cent. of the total budget. This correspondent continues:

"Japan proposes to spend thirty-two per cent. of her

national income on her navy; the United States seven per cent.; the United Kingdom 6.7 per cent. But these figures include all expenditures on the navy. To get the true proportions of the naval programs we must compare the amount set aside for new naval construction by each power with that power's national income. Japan's new naval budget calls for 273,000,000 yen [\$136,500,000], or fifty-five per cent. of the total naval budget, to be spent in new battleship construction. This appropriation for new construction is 17.5 per cent. of all the taxes paid by the subjects of the Emperor of Japan into his national treasury. The Navy Department of the United States asked the present Congress for \$184,000,000 for continuing the expansion program for the year 1921-1922. But the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives cut the appropriation for new construction to \$90,000,000, and this is the figure that has been approved by the House. That is only 1.6 per cent. of the estimated annual income of the United States Government. The British naval estimates for 1920-1921 called for 15,790,100 pounds sterling for new construction, including the building of naval aviation material. This is only 1.1 per cent. of the annual income of the United Kingdom."

We have been told repeatedly by financial authorities that governments must reduce their expenditures markedly if the present dangerous condition of international finance is ever to be rectified and set back in its old ways. Yet we know that nations always can raise money for war, no matter how straitened their financial circumstances may be. The amount of money Japan is spending on her army and navy would appear to indicate that she was not considering discussing a naval disarmament program, at least with Great Britain and the United States. That this situation is not merely the talk of alarmists is shown by the fact that while the Naval Appropriation bill was before the Senate an executive session was held at the request of Senator Lodge so that the Japanese situation might be discussed. If in the interval between now and the assembling of the extraordinary session of the 67th Congress on April 11 our senators and representatives will consider this situation they may realize that economizing at this time through reducing Army and Navy appropriations is a very unwise course to pursue. We have always learned this after the event in all our wars. Why not vary this unutterably stupid course of education in national defense by providing for a properly organized and equipped Army and Navy before the need for such forces becomes a *fait accompli*?

## DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN SUBMARINES.

"Do you know how many submarines were destroyed during the war by aircraft?" Senator Swanson asked Capt. T. T. Craven, director of naval aviation at the hearing on the Naval Appropriation bill on Feb. 18. Captain Craven replied, "It is difficult to say," and Senator Swanson added, "I have been unable to find a single one in my reading." Captain Craven then declared: "I can show you in our records where forty-three were attacked by our machines and the English records on this subject might be quite illuminating. . . . The number of attacks by American destroyers on German submarines were twenty-five, if I am not mistaken, and the number of attacks by American aircraft was fifteen on the coast of England and in that neighborhood during the war." The English figures as to the destruction of German submarines by various agencies are, as Captain Craven assumed they might be, "quite illuminating." They also show very plainly that advocates of aviation give to the aerial bomb an importance as a weapon of offense that the experiences of the World War do not bear out. The most complete figures as to the destruction of German submarines we have seen are to be found in Admiral Jellicoe's "The Crisis of the Naval War," where he accounts for 156 of the 186 German undersea boats destroyed. At least thirty-five were destroyed by the depth charge, he writes, thirty-five by mines and twenty by destroyers and patrol craft by means of gunfire or the ram. British submarines accounted for nineteen of the enemy's undersea boats. Four or five were destroyed by towed sweeps of various natures; about twelve by decoy ships; four rammed by men-of-war other than destroyers and four by merchant ships. Ten were destroyed by nets, seven by aerial attack, and six were interned, "some as the result of injuries after action by our vessels." Thus in order of results achieved in "putting down" German submarines aerial attack comes after the depth charge, mines, "gunfire and other means," decoy ships and nets.

## ALCOHOL "ATTRITION" IN THE NAVY.

Although every precaution has been taken in the Navy to prevent the appetite for spirits overcoming the judgment of the enlisted personnel, evidence is not lacking that precautions have not yet proved wholly successful. Orders issued during the last few years relative to guarding the alcohol in ship's compasses are still in effect, but it appears that alcohol for use in torpedoes has attracted the attention of those men who have a taste for spirits. Recently certain shipments of alcohol for use in torpedoes were found to have been diluted on arrival at a submarine base. Orders have been issued that analysis of alcohol shall be made at the shipping point and sent with the shipment, where a second analysis to compare with that of the shipper shall be made. In the event that the receiving yard or base lacks the facilities for making analyses of alcohol, then a sample is to

be forwarded to the shipping yard where the analysis will be made and checked with the original. Additional instructions have also recently issued from the Navy Department relative to denaturation of alcohol for general use. Ethyl alcohol aboard ships is to be denatured with croton oil and colored distinctly with a dye such as fuchsin, under the direction of the medical officer. For purposes where untreated alcohol is required, the Navy Department again calls the attention of the Bureau of Engineering, Ordnance, and Navigation to the schedule of specific purposes for which grain alcohol can be used and requires that each requisition of grain alcohol shall state the exact purposes for which it is required. Strict compliance with instructions is demanded of all concerned. As Secretary Denby has declared that the "wine mess" will not be restored in the Navy, prohibition as to spirits will be as strict as it is humanly possible to make it.

## NO ATHLETIC PROSELYTING AT WEST POINT.

In connection with the issuing of the proceedings of the fifteenth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which was held in Chicago Dec. 23, 1920, a circular has been issued calling attention to general conditions in the United States and to certain improper practices in the collegiate world of sport, which circular is signed by Col. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., president of the association. In this circular is noted the fact that "a charge against the U.S. Military Academy of proselyting was referred by the National Arbitration Committee to the Superintendent." This brought forth a reply of which the association considered the following extract worth noting: "In the spring of 1919 the Corps of Cadets consisted of approximately only fifty per cent. of its authorized strength. We had only about 650 cadets instead of 1,334. With the graduation of the class in June of that year this number dropped to about 300. We were, therefore, confronted with nearly 1,000 vacancies to fill. Congress had practically trebled the strength of the Regular Army, but no means had been provided for supplying the increased increment of officers made necessary by this expansion. It therefore became doubly necessary to fill the Corps of Cadets to capacity. With this end in view a very intensive campaign was inaugurated by the War Department. . . . It was found very shortly after the start of this effort that it was extremely difficult to obtain qualified candidates. Many Congressmen reported that no one in their districts desired the appointment. Others reported they could find no qualified men for such positions. . . . Officers from West Point were sent to every divisional camp in the United States to personally interrogate or examine the records of the men of the Regular Army. Perhaps a total of a hundred thousand men were sifted in this process to obtain available material. In spite of our efforts, however, the class which entered that summer had a membership of 632, leaving over 300 vacancies not filled. Recommendations from these officers, of course, varied greatly. Some favored the athletic type, some did not. The sum total of the class in physique was probably below the standard. This was in spite of the announced policy that, based upon the experience of the war, men of superior physical qualifications were especially desired. The conception that the material which we desire at this institution should be of athletic type unfortunately seems to arouse in the minds of outside educators and athletes only the suspicion of proselyting. It never seems to enter their heads that we want the men for what they are after they leave West Point, not for what they are while they are here. We have these men for life."

## HARVARD CRIMSON PRAISES WEST POINT.

In the Harvard Crimson for March 24 appears an editorial entitled "West Point on the Job" that differs markedly in its tone from the kind of criticisms made in the past by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University. After referring in complimentary words to the last annual report of Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, the editorial says: "Many think of West Point as a machine for the production of professional soldiers. This betrays ignorance of the facts. While training at the Academy fits men especially for the various phases of the military profession, it has as its basic ideal good citizenship. Besides his study of military affairs, the cadet is instructed in those subjects making for a well-rounded mind, which is the first essential for successful citizenship. The extent of the Point's success in achieving its military purpose, which the report specifies as 'to give to all cadets a broad conception of all the branches of the Service,' is indicated by the high professional leadership of its graduates as corps and division commanders in France. It is generally acknowledged that this leadership was largely responsible for the rounding up of the German left flank."

## WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS 235 AIRPLANES.

It was announced at the War Department on April 1 that orders had been placed with two airplane manufacturing concerns for 235 planes at a total cost of \$2,205,000. Of these 200 are Thomas Morse pursuit planes to cost \$7,000 each and thirty-five are Martin type bombing planes to cost \$23,000 each. The Thomas Morse type of plane has a record as the fastest stock machine in the United States. The bombing planes will be equipped with Liberty motors.



# GENERALS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

## Résumé of Legislation Prepared for Secretary Weeks.

Evidently in anticipation of recommendations to the 67th Congress relative to granting recognition for valiant war service to Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., retired—since Secretary of War Weeks announced that he intended to request Congress to make possible the appointment of General Liggett as lieutenant general on the retired list—a résumé of legislation relating to the generals and lieutenant generals of the U.S. Army has been prepared for Secretary Weeks. In this connection it is interesting to know that no record can be found in the archives of the War Department to show that George Washington was ever appointed "General of the Armies of the United States," in accordance with the act of March 3, 1799. Outside sources of information relative to this matter have also failed, and Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General, would welcome authenticated records bearing upon this appointment, which might supply the deficiency in the archives. The appointment of George Washington as General of the Continental Army was made on nomination by John Adams by unanimous vote of the Continental Congress, June 15, 1775. General Washington surrendered this commission to Congress in person, in public audience on Dec. 23, 1783. After serving as President nearly eight years under the new Federal Constitution he was appointed on July 4, 1798, lieutenant general and commander-in-chief of all the armies or to be raised in the service of the United States under the act of May 28, 1798. This commission was signed by his successor as President of the United States, John Adams, who had nominated him for General under the Confederate States; and the Secretary of War, James W. Henry.

The office of "General" under the present form of government was first established by Sec. 9 of the act approved March 3, 1799, while Washington was holding the office of commander with the rank of lieutenant general, and which provided "that a commander of the Army of the United States shall be appointed and commissioned by the style of 'General of the Armies of the United States'; and the present office and title of lieutenant general shall thereafter be abolished." While the purpose of this legislation was undoubtedly to confer the title of general upon Washington, no record can be found in The Adjutant General's Office that the appointment was ever made. It is asserted in Note 2, page 136, Scott's Analytical Digest of the Military Laws of the United States, that no appointment was ever made under the act, but as stated above, no record can be found in the War Department to confirm or disprove the assertion. This may be accounted for from the fact that many records of the War Department were destroyed by fire in 1814 by British troops. If the mandate of Congress was carried out, Washington must have been the first general. The appointment of any other person could not have been made during his life without legislating General Washington out of the office of lieutenant general, as the act provided that the office and title of lieutenant general should be abolished after the appointment of a commander with the title of general. The office of general was abolished by the act of March 16, 1802.

## The Grade of General.

The office of general was revived by Sec. 9 of the act of July 25, 1866, and Lieut. Gen. Cyprian S. Grant was appointed to that office and held it until March 4, 1869, when he became President. Lieut. Gen. William T. Sherman succeeded Grant to that office and held it from March 4, 1869, until his retirement, Feb. 14, 1884, when the office ceased to exist, under the act of July 15, 1870. The office was revived again in June 1, 1888, by abolishing the grade of lieutenant general and merging it in the grade of general, to which Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was appointed, and held it until his death, Aug. 5, 1888, when it ceased under the terms of that act.

The office of general was revived for the emergency during the World War by an act of Congress approved Oct. 6, 1917, holding and construing the act of May 18, 1917, as authorizing the President for the period of the existing emergency only to appoint as generals, the Chief of Staff and the commander of the U.S. Forces in France. Under this authority, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, as Chief of Staff, and Gen. John J. Pershing, as commander-in-chief of the forces in France, were appointed to the rank of general, Oct. 6, 1917, and on May 20, 1918, Gen. Peyton C. March, as Chief of Staff, was appointed to that grade. General Bliss held the office until retired Dec. 31, 1917; General March till June 30, 1920, and General Pershing till Sept. 8, 1919, when he accepted an appointment of general in the Permanent Establishment. The act of Sept. 3, 1919, under which General Pershing was appointed to his present grade, provided that only one appointment should be made to that grade.

## Lieutenant Generals in U.S. Army.

By Sec. 5 of an act approved May 28, 1798, the President was empowered, whenever he should deem it expedient, to appoint a commander of the Army which might be raised by virtue of that act, and who, being commissioned as lieutenant general, may be authorized to command the Armies of the United States. Under this authority George Washington was appointed "Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Armies raised or to be raised in the service of the United States" on July 4, 1798. Under Sec. 9 of this act the commander of the Army (lieutenant general) was to continue in commission during such term only as the President might judge requisite for the public service, but by the act of March 3, 1799, it was made terminable on the appointment of a "general of the Armies of the United States." No record is found in The Adjutant General's Office that this appointment was ever terminated by executive action or by the appointment of Washington as a general under Sec. 9 of the act of March 3, 1799, as stated above.

Sec. 3 of the Reorganization act approved March 16, 1802, abolished the grade of general (and that of lieutenant general, provided that office had not been vacated by the appointment of a general under Sec. 9 of the act of March 3, 1799), by providing for but one general officer and that with the rank of brigadier general. Joint Res. 9, Feb. 15, 1855, provided, however, that the grade of lieutenant general might be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, whenever in the opinion of the President and the Senate it should be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a major general of the Army in the late war with Mexico, and that when the said grade of lieutenant general shall have once been filled and has become vacant the joint resolution shall expire and be of no effect. The brevet rank of lieutenant general was conferred upon Major Winfield Scott, March 7, 1855.

The grade of lieutenant general was revived by Sec. 1,

act of Feb. 29, 1864, and the office was held successively by U. S. Grant from March 2, 1864, to July 25, 1869; W. T. Sherman, July 25, 1869, to March 4, 1869; P. H. Sheridan, March 4, 1869, to June 1, 1888. The grade was discontinued by an act approved June 1, 1888, when it was merged into that of general for the benefit of Lieut. P. H. Sheridan. The grade was revived by a joint resolution of Congress approved Feb. 5, 1895, and was conferred upon Major Gen. John M. Schofield, Feb. 8, 1895, subject to the restriction contained in the resolution, and ceased on the active list upon his retirement Sept. 20, 1895. The grade was again revived by Sec. 2 of an act approved June 6, 1900, making appropriations for the Military Academy, specifically providing that the senior major general of the line commanding the Army should have the rank of lieutenant general. This legislation could apply to only one officer, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, but the office was continued by Sec. 1 of the Reorganization act of Feb. 2, 1901. The office was successively held by Nelson A. Miles from June 6, 1900, to Aug. 8, 1903; Samuel B. M. Young, Aug. 8, 1903, to Jan. 9, 1904; Adna R. Chaffee, Jan. 9, 1904, to Feb. 1, 1906; John C. Bates, Feb. 1, 1906, to April 14, 1906; Henry C. Corbin, April 15, 1906, to Sept. 15, 1906; Arthur MacArthur, Sept. 15, 1906, to Jan. 2, 1909; when the office ceased to exist under the terms of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved March 2, 1907, which had provided that: "When the office of lieutenant general shall become vacant it shall not thereafter be filled, but said office shall cease and determine: Provided further, That nothing in this provision shall affect the retired list." The grade was temporarily revived for the emergency only, by the act of Oct. 6, 1917, authorizing the President to appoint as lieutenant general each commander of an Army or Army Corps organized as authorized by existing law. The rank was held by Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard, Oct. 16, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

The question as to whether the office of lieutenant general exists on the retired list seems to be answered in the affirmative by the provision of the act of March 2, 1907, just quoted. The question as to whether an office exists in any grade on the retired list has been widely discussed with varying opinions. It would be inaccurate to refer to a person as an officer on the retired list if he did not hold an office, and since he is subject to call for duty appropriate to his rank he could not well perform the duties of a military office if he did not hold one. Rank and office are not synonymous terms, but rank is an incident of office and could not well exist in our military system apart from it. Under Sec. 1255, Rev. Stat., an officer is transferred from the active to the retired list and is withdrawn from command and promotion, but even this privilege is partly restored to him under Sec. 24 of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920. There are many precedents for appointments for the purpose of placing the appointees on the retired list in all grades from second lieutenant to brigadier general, and for advancement of officers in grade on the retired list up to the grade of major general. Under an act approved March 3, 1855, U. S. Grant was appointed a general on the retired list.

## NOTES OF THE ARMY.

### Field Artillery School Prospectus.

A prospectus of the Field Artillery School at Camp Knox, Ky., prepared by direction of the Chief of Field Artillery has been issued. It is published in pamphlet form with the idea of giving the Field Artillery at large information as to the basic course of instruction at this school. The school was organized and the schedule arranged with a view to teaching the junior officers of the Field Artillery all the detailed technical work which a lieutenant of Artillery should know, and which, under the old system of assimilation, it usually took him several years to acquire. It is hoped, as the graduates of the school go to service with regiments, to standardize methods of instruction and technique throughout the Service.

### Field Artillery Association.

The constitution of the U.S. Field Artillery Association was amended at the annual meeting of the association held at the Army and Navy Club in Washington last December to admit officers of the Field Artillery section of the Officers' Reserve Corps to active membership. This places such officers on an equality with Field Artillery officers of the Regular Army in the association, and the Chief of Field Artillery hopes this will promote the present growing feeling of common interest between officers of the Field Artillery of the Regular Army, the Reserve Corps and the National Guard. Efforts are being made to increase the membership of the association.

### Instruction of Warrant Officers.

There has been instituted in the 3d Corps Area a school for warrant officers, with daily sessions of six hours. The idea will probably be adopted in other corps areas in order to impart instruction to warrant officers unfamiliar with the performance of clerical duties. No regulations relative to discharge of warrant officers for inefficiency have yet been adopted and until it has been decided how such men are to be separated from the Army, the schools will be operated with the purpose of increasing the knowledge and efficiency of those lacking the training necessary to perform the duties of a warrant officer.

### Effect of H.J. Res. 440 on Army Enlistments.

An approved opinion on H.J. Res. 440, Feb. 7, from the Judge Advocate General of the Army states: "The opinion of this office is requested as to whether or not an enlistment terminated by the Government before the expiration of the enlistment in order that a soldier may be re-enlisted so as to be detailed for foreign service, or to a school for special training, or for other purposes, should be considered as within the term 'one or more enlistments' as used in H.J. Res. No. 440 of Feb. 7, 1921. From the papers in reference, it appears to have been the policy of the War Department to require an enlisted man going to foreign service to have at least two years to serve in his current enlistment, and if a soldier about to be so detailed does not have that period of time to serve under his current enlistment he is discharged and re-enlisted, thereby qualifying him for foreign service. A similar policy has been followed in detailing soldiers to various schools for special training and for other purposes. It is evident, it is stated, that this policy is of great benefit to the Government. It is the express purpose of H.J. Res. No. 440 not to prohibit the enlistment of soldiers who were in the Army at the time of the passage of the resolution. The effect of the resolution is to permit the enlisted strength of the Army to continue as

it existed at the time of the passage of the resolution, except as such strength decreases through natural causes and through failures to re-enlist. It is therefore the opinion of the J.A.G. Office that an enlistment terminated for the convenience of the Government, as indicated above, should be considered as within the term 'one or more enlistments' as used in H.J. Res. No. 440."

## INFANTRY BOARD ACTIVITIES.

### Motorization of the Infantry.

Plans are under consideration by the office of the Chief of Infantry and the Infantry Board to conduct experiments looking to placing the Infantry on a strictly motorized basis. It will be necessary to decide what size trucks should be used in the different branches of the regiment, how many would be required, and what kind in the service would be most practical, taking into consideration the various conditions of roads that are encountered in Infantry action. Motor trucks have been used to some extent in the Infantry, but no systematic effort has been made to settle upon exact motor equipment, a plan for which is now tentatively under contemplation.

### Table of Allowances for Schools.

Tables of basic allowances for the Infantry School at Camp Benning are being prepared. Heretofore such allowances have been issued in a more or less haphazard manner in the absence of regulations governing the relative amounts that should be allowed as the attendance of the school rises or falls. Similar tables are under consideration by the Cavalry and the Field Artillery for their respective schools.

### Rubber Dummies for Infantry Targets.

At the Camp Benning Infantry School imaginary squads of dummy soldiers made of cardboard are arranged for target practice as if in actual battle. These dummies are not entirely satisfactory, because they have not been constructed so they can be depended upon to fall out of sight when hit by a bullet, which it is intended they shall do; also they are rather expensive. Someone recently conceived the idea of using something on the order of a rubber toy balloon for the purposes, which would be less expensive, and when punctured by a rifle ball would immediately collapse. It is believed an elastic dummy of this kind could be painted in such a manner that it would closely resemble the human head, and the Infantry Board plans to give the balloons a trial.

### Sub-caliber Tube for 37-mm. Gun.

Two sub-caliber tubes for a 37-mm. gun have been sent to the 37th Infantry at Fort Wayne, Mich., with instructions to the commanding officer to give them tests and report on the results. It is said almost the same benefits may be obtained in the teaching of the use of gun sights by placing inside the larger size guns a tube of much smaller caliber which, of course, does not require such expensive ammunition.

## AIR SERVICE NOTES.

### Development of 700-Horsepower "W" Engine.

Preliminary tests by the Air Service Engineering Division at Dayton, Ohio, of a 700-horsepower "W" aircraft engine are reported to prove that the engine may be relied upon to deliver the rated horsepower in service, as the power obtained on the dynamometer showed a considerable margin in excess of requirement. A surprisingly small amount of trouble has developed during the tests, which are continuing. As soon as the preliminary power determinations are completed the engine will be put on a fifty-hour endurance trial. This engine is of the water-cooled type, having eighteen cylinders in three rows of six each, with four independent magneto systems to enhance reliability. Throughout the design every effort was made to secure a strong, reliable construction at a moderate value of horsepower per unit weight. The weight of the completed engine is 1,720 pounds, including all ignition devices, carburetors, propeller hub, flange and belts.

### Alaska Citizens Praise Air Service.

In a letter to Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Chief of Army Air Service, W. J. Rowe, chairman-secretary of the Nome-Seward Peninsula Chamber of Commerce, writing of the flight of the Army airplanes under Capt. St. Clair Street to Alaska, says: "The expedition was a great treat to Alaska and especially to Nome, and I feel safe in expressing as the sentiment of every citizen commendation of your worthy action and of the successful demonstration to the world through your competent Air Service that such an expedition was feasible. It was accomplished, in my opinion, during one of the worst climatic seasons we have had in many years. We feel you have brought before the minds of the people in the States that Alaska is not so far away from civilization after all, and we sincerely hope to become better acquainted."

### Board on Material Reappraisal.

A board of officers has been appointed to meet in the office of the Chief of Air Service to reappraise such material under charge of the Material Disposal and Salvage Division as it has been found impossible to sell at former appraised prices. The board is especially prohibited from assessing the value of any Hall-Scott motors. It is composed of Lieut. Col. Harry Graham, U.S.A., and Messrs. H. E. Radcliffe and J. E. Morris.

### Messenger Airplane Stands Test.

What is considered an adequate test of the little messenger airplane designed by the Engineering Division of the Army Air Service to take the place of the motor cycle in performing certain messenger service, was accomplished with Lieut. Corliss C. Moseley, defender of the Pulitzer trophy, as pilot. The messenger plane stands seven feet in height, is but 17 feet 9 inches in length, with wing spread of only 20 feet, and is capable of carrying a total weight of 240 pounds, including the pilot, at a speed of ninety miles an hour. The flight was from Washington to Langley Field, Va., and return. When half way to Langley Field a landing was necessary to replenish fuel, and it was accomplished in a field where farm laborers were at work and who were finally induced to give aid in taking off. Again two forced landings were made, the first due to a cracked spark plug which was repaired with a wrench borrowed from a farm hand. The second was when a cylinder cut out while the little airplane was over the Rappahannock river, and the machine just touched shore when the "dead" cylinder came to life, allowing the pilot to take off and to land at Langley Field without further









experiences. The return to Washington was at approximately 500 feet, with several landings and a close examination of the fishing boats in the Potomac river. Lieutenant Moseley says: "The return from Langley to Washington, a distance of 138 miles, was made in 105 minutes, using a fraction less than seven gallons of gasoline and only one quart of oil, which means about twenty-five miles to a gallon of gasoline, all three cylinders 'put-putting' merrily and never a single miss."

#### Balloon Explodes at Ross Field.

Lieut. J. I. Sullivan, Air Ser., U.S.A., on duty with the balloon school at Ross Field, Calif., and eight enlisted men, also of the Air Service, were seriously burned at that place on March 29 when a balloon exploded after landing.

#### Lieut. J. A. Macready Narrowly Escapes Death.

Lieut. J. A. Macready, Air Ser., U.S.A., narrowly escaped death when his machine crashed on the Thomas-Morse field, near Ithaca, N.Y., on March 30, says a press dispatch from that city. He was flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet, he said, when he heard an explosion and the engine stopped. He dropped 1,000 feet before he succeeded in starting it and getting the machine out of the dive. The engine went dead again, and the machine crashed with Lieutenant Macready's head hanging downward, when it struck the ground. Field attendants expected to find him dead, but it was discovered that he was only slightly bruised.

#### Three Officers Make Parachute Jumps.

Lieuts. C. V. Finter, E. H. Barksdale and F. A. Johnson, Air Ser., U.S.A., made almost simultaneous jumps with a new model parachute from a DeH-4 machine at Mitchel Field, N.Y., on March 30, says a press report. Lieut. Lucas V. Beau, jr., Air Ser., U.S.A., piloted the machine. Lieutenants Barksdale and Johnson were strapped to the top of the wings, while Lieutenant Finter was in the rear cockpit. At an altitude of 2,500 feet the three officers jumped. Lieutenant Barksdale in landing received a scratched face, Lieutenant Johnson wrenched his shoulder and Lieutenant Finter was slightly bruised.

#### New Formula to Record Balloon's Ascent.

Capt. B. J. Sherry, office of the Chief Signal Officer, has brought together data obtained during and since the war from which is evolved an empirical formula employed in connection with determining the rate of ascent of a pilot balloon. It does away with one of two theodolites formerly used to obtain the same data, which were placed at least a mile apart and connected by telephone or telegraph, thus requiring twice the number of operators. Captain Sherry explains that by the altitude determined from this formula, with the use of one theodolite the exact position of the balloon in the air may be registered from minute to minute, with the wind velocity and direction, as high as the balloon continues to rise. A technical paper on the subject, written by Captain Sherry, appeared in the December (1920) number of the Monthly Weather Review of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Mr. W. R. Gregg, who is in charge of the upper air research division of the Aerological Division, Weather Bureau, states that the formula as set forth in the article will be adopted as standard. It is also understood the Navy Department will make use of it in studies of upper air currents. The science of investigating the action of the air at considerable distances from the earth is comparatively new. Renewed activities on the subject came as a necessity from the use of airplanes, and greater scientific developments in directing the projectiles of heavy guns. Formulas used by the French, English and Germans and the United States all differ slightly, but the results as tabulated by the Signal Corps and summarized by Captain Sherry are believed to be more accurate than any thus far obtained, and will be used by the Army in its future meteorological investigations.

#### RETURN OF OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

##### Removing Soldier Dead from Romagne Cemetery.

It was announced by the office of the Quartermaster General on March 15 that work has just begun on the removal of the soldier dead from the great American cemetery at Romagne, France, where lie more than 22,000 bodies of those who gave their lives in the Argonne. The shipment of the bodies will be expedited so far as is humanly possible, and will be delayed only by adverse weather conditions. Latest figures show that of the 75,862 dead overseas, 13,616 have been returned. Requests have been received by the Quartermaster General to allow 19,861 bodies to rest permanently overseas, but this number is changing all the time. Definite instructions have been received regarding 50,040 bodies, and there are 25,842 dead whose final resting place is not yet fully decided. Of all the dead only 1,240 remain unidentified. Of the whole number about forty per cent., it is estimated, will lie permanently overseas, and sixty per cent. will be brought home at the request of relatives.

##### Design Accepted for Foreign Grave Markers.

Design of permanent markers of graves of American soldiers in France and England was decided by the War Memorials Council on March 4 and bids are invited for their erection. The gravestones are to be of gray Tennessee marble, or its equal, three feet four inches long, ten and one-half inches wide at the ground, tapering up to ten inches, slightly curved at the top, and two and one-half inches thick. The faces of the stone are to be smooth on all sides except inscriptions on the front under a Maltese cross for all Christians, as distinguished from a star for all those of the Hebrew faith.

##### More Soldiers' Bodies Identified.

Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, announced on April 2 that the men of the Cemeterial Division who are searching every foot of the battlefields in France have found 178 new bodies of American soldier dead, of whom 152 are positively identified. There are forty-six bodies not capable of being identified, but of these there are seven which still have possibilities of identification. Of all the bodies thus located, fifty were found in the vicinity of the cemetery at Romagne, and were reburied there in the beautiful plot which will be a permanent American memorial.

##### France Assumes American Cemeteries Expense.

In a note addressed to the American Ambassador in Paris by the French Foreign Office, the United States Government is informed that the Minister of War of France has recently decided to assume the expense of the purchase of property necessary for the setting in order of the American military cemeteries at Belleau Wood and Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, in consequence of which, it is stated, our Navy Department need no longer con-

cern itself about the purchase of land on which the Marine Corps monument is to be erected.

#### THE LISCUM BOWL.

The famous "Liscum Bowl" was made to the order of the officers' mess of the 9th U.S. Infantry in Yokohama, Japan, and was completed Nov. 2, 1902. It is said to be the only bowl of its kind in existence in the United States, and is now kept safely under lock and key in a heavy glass case in the Officers' Club of the 9th Infantry at Camp Travis, Texas. The bowl was named after the late Col. Emerson H. Liscum, who was in command of the 9th Infantry at the battle of Tientsin, China, on July 13, 1900, and who fell mortally wounded in that battle. Just prior to being wounded he had taken the national colors from Color Sergeant Gorman, who had received a severe wound in the knee, and while holding them, erect and fearless, he fell. While dying the last words of Colonel Liscum were "Keep up the fire, men."

The bowl, ladle and separate cups for each officer are most beautiful works of art and a fine example of the best work in Japan. They are valued at \$40,000. The first ladle made was stolen when the bowl was on exhibit in the window of the silversmith who made it, in Yokohama. The thief was caught, however, and had part of the ladle in his possession, having cut it into small pieces and disposed of the greater portion. The thief was sent to prison for seven years. The bowl represents a large silver dragon, was made by Japanese artists and craftsmen, and took seven months to complete. It will hold enough liquid to fully quench the thirst of all the officers of the regiment. The weight of the punch bowl is seventy-eight pounds, the tray nine pounds and the ladle three pounds, all Troy weight. The diameter of the bowl is two feet four inches; from handle to handle it measures three feet three inches; its height from base to top of bowl is two feet; and its height from base to top of the dragon handle is two feet four inches. The diameter of the tray from handle to handle is two feet six inches. The length of the ladle is two feet one and one-half inches. The chasing and repousse work is intertwined dragons, which also form the four handles on the outside of the big bowl. Inside the bowl is smooth burnished silver. The ladle holds nearly a pint. The same chasing and repousse work on the bowl is duplicated on the tray and ladle. We are indebted to Capt. Frank C. Foley, regimental adjutant of the 9th Infantry, for the above facts.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

What Happened at Jutland—the Tactics of the Battle, by Comdr. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N. (George H. Doran Co.: New York). The value and general excellence of this book is attested in a foreword by Admiral H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, who says that it is a "thoughtful, painstaking and thorough research into all the evidence bearing upon the now historic battle of Jutland, and constitutes a valuable contribution to the list of publications upon the art of war on the sea." The author has prepared in one narrative an unbiased analysis of the battle, based on the books written by Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Scheer, which, he says, are naturally, one-sided. Appendices give the losses and damage and the design of war vessels as affected by the battle. Commander Gill considers that "the action was indecisive. Therefore, it had no decisive influence upon the naval situation of the general course of the war. The battle is unique in that it was the only major fleet engagement in the World War, and, considering the size, power and scientific development of the ships and weapons used, together with the magnitude of the issue which hung in the balance, ranks with the greatest battles in history." He draws the lesson that no matter how great the preponderance of material power, the navy that neglects the essential principles of naval strategy will be found wanting when tried by the test of battle. History has taught that a "cautious offensive" never gives decisive results. It takes an "aggressive offensive" to gain complete victory. Whether an "aggressive offensive" by the British at Jutland would have ended in victory or defeat is, and must remain, subject matter for conjecture, but it is certain, he says, that one way or the other a definite decision would have resulted.

A True Account of the Battle of Jutland, by Thomas G. Frothingham (Bacon and Brown: Cambridge, Mass.). The author, who is a captain in the U.S.N.R.F., has amplified the essential facts of this momentous sea fight from a review of the engagement which appeared in a military history of the World War, written by him. In the present booklet he assumes to "correct many erroneous impressions which have been current" regarding the battle. Those who have read Admiral Lord Jellicoe's work on the battle will not be entirely convinced by the present author's argument.

The Navy Department through the office of Naval Records and Library Historical Section, Capt. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N., in charge, has issued in booklet form two World War monographs, relating to each other, one entitled "The Northern Barrage and Other Mining Activities," and the second "The Northern Barrage (Taking up the Mines)." The first concerns the conception and inception of the northern barrage project, British and American consideration of the project, the status of the project on Nov. 1, 1917, and a detailed account of its carrying out. There are many photographs showing the personnel of the squadron, among them those of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, of Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., commander of the American mining operations in the North Sea during the war, and of many ships and mines, as well as charts of the operations. "The Mining Barrage" describes the early operations and experiments of the barrage and the development and execution of a method of sweeping the mines. Also a description of the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, a summary of U.S. Navy mine sweeping operations and the return of the squadron to the United States. This monograph also contains many excellent illustrations, including those of ships engaged in mine service, bases of the squadron, explosions of mines and charts of various operations.

Allenby's Final Triumph, by W. T. Massey (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The last phase of the operations of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, under that distinguished British commander, General Lord Allenby, is set forth by the author, who was a correspondent of London newspapers with the expedition, and is related very completely and graphically. He asserts

that General Allenby gave the Allies a victory at least as great as any commander. The enormous difficulties with which the General had to contend are described, and although fighting much of the time at great disadvantage, he forced down the fighting capacity of the Turkish and German forces until the close of the campaign with the entrance of the British force into Tripoli.

#### Among books recently received are:

Timber Wolves, by Bernard Cronin (The Macmillan Co.: New York). A story of adventure with the scenes laid in Tasmania.

The Complete Airman, by G. C. Bailey (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). An outline is given of the knowledge which an airman should possess, the theory of flight, design of types of airships, methods of keeping machines in condition and useful meteorological data.

The Happy Foreigner, by Enid Bagnold (The Century Co.: New York). The story is of an English woman's adventure in love while attached to the French army as a driver for the automobile service.

A Text-book of Gymnastics, by K. A. Knudsen (J. B. Lippincott Co.: New York). As chief inspector of gymnastics for Denmark the author is well qualified to write on the subject of physical education in its various branches. The work is very complete and contains a number of explanatory illustrations.

A Guide to the Military History of the World War, 1914-1918, by Thomas G. Frothingham (Little, Brown and Co.: Boston). The book is intended to give to students a reliable basis for the deeper study of detail in any phases of the war that may be selected.

Principles and Practice of Aerial Navigation, by J. E. Dubleton (D. Van Nostrand Co.: New York). The author, who was an instructor in aerial navigation in England during the World War, has written a technical text-book which should prove of use to students. There are many illustrations.

Seekriegsgeschichte (History of Naval Warfare) Part VI, by Herman Kirchhoff (Hahnische Buchhandlung: Hannover, Germany). This is the sixth volume of this work and covers the period 1910-1920, discussing important phases of naval warfare with respect to naval tactics. The author of this volume is a vice admiral in the German service.

#### INFANTRY HOWITZER DEVELOPMENT.

The manufacture of two Infantry howitzers and their carriages has been completed by the Ordnance Department, and these are now en route to the Aberdeen Proving Ground for test. This weapon was designed in the effort to provide a matériel which will replace the present 37-mm. Infantry gun and the 3-inch Stokes mortar, both used in the World War. This experience indicated that it was necessary to increase the penetrating and destructive power of the former and the accuracy, power and mobility of the latter; and that it was also desirable, if possible, to replace both in one weapon. To meet these specifications the new design of howitzer is 2.24-inches in caliber and will fire either a six-pound or ten-pound projectile. The six-pound projectile will have a velocity of about 700 foot seconds and is intended for direct fire at low elevations. The ten-pound projectile will be used at the high elevations at a lower velocity, thus fulfilling the present functions of the 3-inch Stokes mortar. The carriage is so designed that it can be broken up into a number of small loads varying in weight from thirty-one pounds for both wheels to eighty pounds for the howitzer proper.

As this howitzer is a somewhat violent compromise between the 37-mm. and the 3-inch Stokes, a 1.8-inch gun has been built which is mounted on the same carriage as the 2.24-inch howitzer. Using the 1.8-inch gun, either a three-pound or six-pound projectile may be used, the three-pound projectile being for use at low elevations in direct fire, and the six-pound projectile for high elevations when trench mortar effect is desired. Due to its high velocity the 1.8-inch gun will weigh about ninety pounds, this being about the same weight as the present 37-mm. gun. The three-pound projectile will have a velocity sufficient to penetrate, at between 300 and 500 yards, as heavy armor as can be reasonably provided on tanks. The total weight with the 2.24-inch howitzer mounted is about 300 pounds, including the sight, and with the 1.8-inch gun mounted, about 310 pounds. Reduction to the above weights has necessitated very light construction, and it was thought desirable to build an alternate type of trail, which is of heavier construction and will be broken up into two loads in transporting. This trail if used will add about thirty-two pounds to the total weight. In view of the unusual conditions it has been necessary to meet in providing this new weapon, its ultimate success is somewhat doubtful. On the other hand, the test will be of considerable value in determining whether the characteristics desired can be wisely incorporated in one weapon or whether separate development of the 37-mm. and the 3-inch Stokes mortar will be preferred.

#### FORMER N.C.O.'S REDUCED IN GRADE.

From a correspondent in Alaska we have received a protest against the War Department's action in connection with former N.C.O.'s of the old Regular Army who accepted emergency or Reserve commissions in the war and who have been re-enlisted in the Regular Army since their discharge from commissioned rank on or before Dec. 31, 1920, only to find many non-commissioned officers whom they ranked before accepting commissions now ranking them in permanent grades. On the day we received this protest the War Department issued Circular No. 87, W.D., March 29, 1921, concerning the reduction of the Army to a peace time basis, so far as the enlisted personnel is concerned, by midnight of July 2, 1921. This circular contains a paragraph devoted to non-commissioned officers reading:

"The number of non-commissioned officers on July 3, 1921, must not exceed the number authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, except that non-commissioned officers who served as officers during the war and have re-enlisted in their former grades in accordance with Circular No. 130, W.D., 1918, may be retained as extra numbers until absorbed. Until further orders promotion to all non-commissioned grades will be suspended. Organization, post, camp, department and corps area commanders will take the necessary steps to assign surplus non-commissioned officers throughout the organizations of their command in order to expedite their absorption. Not later than July 2, 1921, officers authorized to appoint non-commissioned officers will issue the



necessary orders for reductions of such non-commissioned officers as are in excess of the number authorized by the 1920-1921 Tables of Organization, or other authorizations made under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (taking into account the exception noted in paragraph 2 of this circular). [This refers to the American Forces in Germany.]

At the War Department it was stated that in carrying out the course of action complained of by our correspondent the department was merely obeying the law and the above quotation shows that it has endeavored to give the former emergency officers as much consideration as possible. Our correspondent suggests two possible remedies. The first would be to apply the same laws that guard the seniority of Regular Army officers, when temporarily promoted, to Regular Army N.C.O.'s and privates. The second, which would require legislation, would be to give the highest enlisted grade to all honorably discharged emergency or Reserve officers who, prior to being commissioned, were N.C.O.'s in the Regular Army, line or staff, all without examination. There is a sentiment among Army officers that the law should be amended so that these officers would revert to their old grades as seniors; but that they should not be exempted from competitive examinations because of war service. In the Enlisted Men's Division, A.G.O., it is stated that many of these men refused the opportunity to make the warrant grade and are now dissatisfied because they are not made first grade, permanent, without undergoing the test for that grade. The letter of our Alaska correspondent, however, indicates that not all regarded the warrant grade as an acceptable opportunity. He says: "Because of the fact that the warrant officer grade meant a reduction in pay and more than double the time necessary to serve to retire, we obviously could not accept that."

#### WARRANT GRADE IN THE ARMY.

##### Changes Desired by Warrant Officers.

That there is dissatisfaction with the present provisions of law as to the warrant grade in the Army is indicated by comment we receive from warrant officers.

Salient points which require corrective legislation are the following, written a warrant officer: "Warrant officers should be given military status, in fact as well as in name, with clearly defined duties and responsibilities. Their pay and allowances should be commensurate with that grade. Their retirement should be the same as now provided for enlisted men and officers. These corrective measures are believed to be manifestly and imperatively necessary for the good of the Service, and are anxiously looked for by every warrant officer who has given his best to the Service and to his country."

"It is generally conceded," writes another correspondent, "that the warrant officer grade as provided in the act of June 4, 1920, is not construed as was originally intended by Congress, and that the position, in its present form, is not desired by many of the non-commissioned officers who held commissions during the war, although the grade was created to reward such men for exceptional service as officers. The idea being to use the warrant officer to relieve junior officers from staff duties, thus combining reward with good business. I am convinced that the majority of non-commissioned officers who have accepted the warrant grade have done so at a loss to themselves, but with the spirit in which Congress granted the grade to them, believing that Congress would soon correct the present situation by increasing the pay to a salary commensurate with the position and the duties they are to perform."

"It is believed that the situation can be best cleared up by giving all warrant officers the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant at least, with retirement after thirty years' service (this was the original plan), making all permanent Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, warrant officers, with the privilege of counting their service as field clerks toward retirement. This plan would create better harmony throughout the Service and I believe that if loyalty, efficiency and long faithful service are to be rewarded the above is the least that a grateful country can do for this small body of old timers who know their jobs from every angle."

"The warrant officer is not an inexperienced individual who has to be taken in hand and taught what to do, but he is the intelligent type of old soldier who fits wherever placed and as a rule his experience is invaluable to the Service, especially at this time."

Another warrant officer urges support of such a bill as H.R. 15823, Congressman Siegel, introduced in the recent Congress, relating to warrant officers, U.S.A. He says: "The passage of such a bill can but be considered a simple act of justice to a class of men of whom there are none more deserving in the Service—military or civil. The present warrant officers were drawn from that class of practical non-commissioned officers of long service in the Regular Army who successfully held commissions during the emergency, but due largely to lack of sufficient education were disqualified for commission in the permanent establishment. The sole aim and hope of these men was to complete thirty years of honorable service and retire to civil life. I think no one, and especially not the warrant officer himself, is satisfied with the grade as it now stands, but accepted appointment in the hope that Congress would do something to improve the grade. The provision of the above bill most desired is that of retirement under the same conditions as that of enlisted men. Of course, the creation of two more grades is an excellent idea, creating as it does a hope for advancement, a thing bound to improve the efficiency of this grade. The bonus provided for is no more than is due these men when it is considered that most Federal employees are receiving a similar amount, and that warrant officers are not receiving a temporary increase of pay as other grades are in the military service."

##### Thinks Experience Wasted in Clerical Duty.

"When Circular 280, W.D., 1920, was published," writes a warrant officer, "I had a good position as sergeant-instructor with the National Guard. That paragraph which said the applicant's immediate C.O. will state whether the applicant has the necessary qualifications to perform the duties of a field clerk with a tactical unit made me hesitate to apply for a warrant. But then I read further and it said that this is not to be construed as the determining factor in making appointments. I took heart and thought there would be other uses besides the duties of a clerk. So I applied, was appointed, and here I am a clerk, or rather an excuse for one. I have thirteen years' service in the Cavalry, considered an excellent horseman and drill instructor, and have been expert rifleman practically ever since I have been in the Army. So I think my talents are being wasted, as I know that I would be more valuable as an instructor

than as a clerk. Now take the financial side of it. As sergeant-instructor I was drawing \$66 a month, \$1.00 a day commutation and \$30 a month room rent; in a 30-day month my pay was about \$144. I now receive \$132 a month and pay about \$45 a month for board at the officers' mess, besides buying my own clothes and bedding. The financial end of it is not the bone of contention, but clerking is. I do not think that I needed thirteen years' training to make a clerk of me, but I do think I needed it to make a good soldier, and it is all wasted. I would sooner put in four hours on the drill field than ten minutes in an office. This is also the sentiment of practically every warrant officer that I have spoken to."

#### PROPOSED AMERICAN CAMPAIGN BADGE.

An American officer now in France expresses approval of the suggestion by a correspondent in our issue of Feb. 19 that an American campaign badge for the World War should be adopted. He proposes that the badge show the red, white and black of the former German Empire, our principal opponent in the war. This would follow the precedent of other like badges, such as the Indian Campaign badge, which has the red and black suggestive of the painted Indians that were our enemies; the Philippine Campaign badge, that was the color of the Katipunan Society; the China badge, the Imperial yellow; the Mexican badge, the color of Mexico; etc. "This proposed American badge," he writes, "and not the Interallied (Rainbow) badge, should bear the clasps, and the sectional ribbon thereof should bear the stars. A ribbon showing three successive vertical stripes of red, white and black is suggested, affording a satisfactory background for the stars of the sectional ribbon. To issue clasps for a new campaign badge would be asking too much. By having the proposed new badge of the same form and construction as the Interallied 'Victory Medal,' the clasps on this latter could easily be removed and placed on the ribbon of the new medal."

"In past wars where there was joint participation by several nations, it was customary for each nation to issue its own campaign badge to all members of other armies participating. Due to the millions of men engaged, this would have been impracticable in the World War. So a decision was wisely arrived at to have one Interallied badge (the 'Victory Medal') to commemorate the community of effort. The mistake we have made is to have seized upon this medal (rainbow) and made it into our campaign badge for the war. It should be worn, without clasps or stars, as an Interallied badge, but we should have our own American campaign badge, embodying our own traditions in the matter of design. But I would not suppress the stars (representing battle clasps) on the sectional ribbon. Because we were in the World War only such time as to acquire twelve or so battle clasps, while the British, in a period of participation equal to three or four times ours, have seventy, is no reason at all for suppressing those that we have won."

##### Medal of Military Merit Proposed.

Our correspondent also approves the measure introduced at the last session of Congress, which failed of action, to provide a "Medal of Military Merit." Issue of the Distinguished Service Medal, he writes, has been limited almost entirely to officers above the rank of major. As the issue of the D.S.M. has been so restricted, many junior officers and enlisted men whose opportunities or duties precluded their winning the Distinguished Service Cross have received no recognition for their service. G.I.Q., corps, division and brigade citations, unless for gallantry in action, do not even carry authorization to wear a silver star on the Victory badge. While theoretically every man has his reward in the feeling of personal satisfaction at duty well performed, some material proof of good service, in the way of a medal or decoration, is welcomed. There is a feeling that arduous and frequently dangerous service does not receive proper recognition. There is justification for the restricted issue of the D.S.M., our correspondent believes, since it was discovered that our Government had to decorate those in high command in our own and foreign Allied armies and after this had been done it was considered unwise to bestow the D.S.M. upon the junior rank and file. But the juniors should not go unrecognized because it has seemed wise to limit the issue of the D.S.M., originally intended for them. Our correspondent urges that there should be a Military Merit Medal for more general distribution and expresses the hope that Congressional action may provide it before those who deserve recognition have quit the Service, died or been forgotten.

#### THE ARMY AND THE RESERVE.

##### A Plea for Their Better Acquaintance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Regular Army has for the first time in its history, a close connecting link between the Army and its interests and the civilian population who pay the taxes. If they do not make the most of this opportunity, the Army will lose something which can not be estimated. At present the Officers' Reserve Corps appears to be something on paper, rather than an actively growing organization. I believe that the following suggestion might be of value in making a Reserve commission meaning something besides a mere piece of paper.

That the commanding officers at the different posts and stations consider that the Reserve officers living in adjacent towns or territories are part of their officer personnel, and on occasions of ceremony, large receptions and other formal entertainments, extend invitations to these officers to attend these gatherings in uniform. Thereby they can meet and become personally acquainted with the Regular Army officers stationed near their homes. It is of mutual benefit to Regular and Reserve officers to become personally acquainted and to talk shop, and this close association will result in a very much better understanding between the civilian population of the needs and desires of the Army, and the more these needs and desires are known the better it will be for both the Army and the country as a whole.

As a Reserve officer, I feel that it will be up to the Regular to make the first advances and to extend the first invitations, as we feel more or less out of place in our civilian clothes when surrounded by uniforms, and although we may know a number of the officers present, nevertheless there appears to be a strain and unnatural feeling which does not exist when present at these same gatherings in uniform.

Unless the Reserve commission can mean more than a piece of paper and a promise of fifteen days' training, there will be a steady increase in Reserve Corps resigna-

tions, and the same mistake will have been made as was made when many a splendid temporary officer was discharged and sent back to civilian life who, if he had been given the chance in 1919, would have been very glad to have taken the Regular Army examination and to have become part of the permanent personnel of the Army.

LIEUT. COLONEL, ENGR. RES. CORPS.

#### AN ARMY VIEW OF A NAVAL HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The idea of a "naval holiday" appeals to nearly everyone. For some this appeal is found in that it may be a step in the right direction for lessening the possibilities of war; for others it lies solely in that it is a very effective manner of holding down Governmental expenditures, and incidentally taxes. But not everybody is agreed as to what plans are even worth considering, much less are all agreed on the best plan. However it may seem to experts, it has for a long time appeared to most of us that the more powerful nations have been engaged in a race of warship building, a race that can well be compared to an athletic game. Considering the three most powerful, and in their respective parts of the world, the dominant nations—the United States, England and Japan—for ten years or more they have carried on this race and without any great change in their relative positions. Ten years from now it is no more likely that the United States will be superior to England on the sea than it is that Japan will leave us behind in third place. Of course figures published now will show how the ratio between England and us will be in our favor, and between Japan and us less unfavorable to Japan, but when the time comes that this condition is predicted the figures will not be true. The simple reason is that England has no intention of permitting us to pass her, and we have even less of any such intention as concerns Japan.

Now in any strenuous game the rules prescribe that at quarter or half time an intermission, a rest, be given. This has never yet been assailed on the ground that undue advantage was being taken by one side, or that in any respect it was not fair. If the warship building nations should take an "intermission, a rest" for a number of years, if only the three leading naval powers should take this rest, would it be unfair to any? On the other hand, if these nations rush ahead at the present rate do they not really lay themselves open to serious charges of bad faith in professing peaceful policies?

There are a number of strange arguments presented against the plan of a "naval holiday." Opponents of the plan and of any reduction in land or sea armament always point to the lack of preparedness as the reason why this nation or that nation is now groaning under intolerable burdens of indebtedness incurred by such lack. This is really not correct. We have been told that Germany was about as prepared as any nation ever was, but she no doubt groans a little these days. Taking our case it is doubtful, even had we had a Navy larger by half and an Army twice as large as we had in 1916, that the cost of the World War to us would have been appreciably lessened. Of course we lack preparedness in the sense of a continued proper policy.

Again, as almost tritely said these days, wars are now carried on by nations, the commercial, industrial and other elements taking as much part as the military. By this very reason has the relative importance of the actual number of men under arms and battleships afloat in times of peace been reduced. Others argue that armament is the result of the conflict of national policies, and that not until national policies are changed to such an adjustment as will permit it, will it be practicable to talk of disarmament. Why not start by changing one national policy by moderation in warship building? Surely for some years it has been plain to all that one of the national policies of the United States, England and Japan has been to have a navy as big as possible. A few years back it was equally plain to everyone that one of Germany's pet policies was to have an army second to none. And Germans believed it was a policy directed to secure the national defense, and it was—the defense of her morally wrong ambitions.

I am not favoring total disarmament; few are, but many persons, not only outside of the Services, are advocates of a policy of easing up on the wild rush of the past decade or two. And to ordinary persons the plan of a "naval holiday," even if only participated in by the three powers mentioned, has the earmarks of something more than mere protestations that "these six battleships are for defense only." If the leading nations ever get down to real business in reducing armament, a great many national policies will be readjusted, and it will become much easier to talk of amicability.

L. D. DAVIS, Major, 15th Inf.

Tientsin, China.

#### INSIGNIA FOR BALLOON PILOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

So much has been said of late regarding the wearing of chevrons and other insignia that I would like to say a word in behalf of a body of men who are hardly ever heard from, yet who, through their persistent efforts, are considered a valuable adjunct to the branch of the Service to which they belong. I refer to the enlisted spherical balloon pilots of the lighter-than-air branch of the Air Service. There is a rating in the heavier-than-air branch known as an enlisted aviator, which permits the fortunate member so rated to wear the insignia of the Service on his sleeve, which is the wings and propeller. This is authorized by Army Regulations.

In the lighter-than-air Service an enlisted man applies for spherical balloon training and undergoes a thorough course of instruction in balloon nomenclature, rigging, and finally he is sent on a series of free balloon flights. These flights, seven in number, among which is a solo, complete his training and he becomes a spherical balloon pilot. A record of his flights is forwarded to the Aero Club of America, who issue him a license.

There was a rating at one time in the Balloon Service known as a balloon mechanic which permitted the wearing of an appropriate insignia, but since this rating has been eliminated there remains nothing by which to distinguish the enlisted pilot. There is always a certain amount of pride taken by the recipient of these ratings, inasmuch as the wearer rejoices in the fact that he has worked hard for them and earned them by competitive examination or qualification. Speaking in behalf of the enlisted spherical balloon pilots, I feel sure that a distinguishing insignia authorized by Army Regulations would be greatly appreciated.

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GENERAL EDWARDS TO HEAD LIST.

Will Head Nominees for Major Generalcy.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., will be appointed a major general and will head the list of appointees to this grade which will be submitted to the Senate for confirmation next week, according to an announcement made by Secretary of War Weeks on April 6. The Secretary also stated that he hoped to announce the list of appointments in the grade of major general and brigadier general on April 9, but he declined to indicate in advance the nature of any changes made in the list which was submitted to the Senate of the 66th Congress and which failed of confirmation. In the War Department the general expectation was that the same officers selected for appointment as major general would be found on the new list, the appointment of General Edwards filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of Major Gen. Hunter Liggett. Relative to the appointments to the grade of brigadier general, it is believed that several changes will result and that these will affect the younger officers on the original list, but to what extent is problematical. In regard to the appointment of General Edwards, Secretary Weeks is quoted by the New York World as saying later: "General Edwards commanded a division in France in front of the enemy for a longer period than any other general officer. If he was worthy of that honor he surely is worthy to be made a major general, after having been a brigadier for five years."

Secretary Weeks is known to have examined the records of more than 200 officers whose names are borne on the eligible list for appointment to the grade of brigadier general. He said later that he could not help feeling regret that there was not a larger list of vacancies to fill in the grade of brigadier general, for he found great pride in the records of all the officers on the eligible list. As stated in our issue of April 2, page 853, two different boards of selection have reported eligible lists of colonels qualified for appointment to grade of brigadier general. The first board, of which Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard was president, met in June, 1920, following the enactment of the Army Reorganization law. This board in making its list took cognizance of all the vacancies resulting from the act of June 4, 1920. The second board met in January, 1921, and its selections comprise a new eligible list from which selections must be made to fill vacancies occurring in 1921. In like manner vacancies occurring in 1920 must be filled by selections from the officers named on the 1920 list. The second board was composed of Major Gens. William M. Wright, president; George W. Read, John L. Hines, Charles T. Menoher and William G. Haan. It is understood that this board's selections were made with a justifiable liberality because the records of the colonels warranted it. The delay in announcing the appointments may be attributed to the fact that selections had to be made from the two lists by the Secretary of War so as to properly fill vacancies occurring in 1920 and 1921.

Interest in the forthcoming list of appointments has been intensified, for there is naturally much curiosity as to the effect of the very insistent pressure which has been exerted in behalf of officers eligible for appointment. Sources close to the Secretary, however, have allowed it to be reported that this pressure has not served to swerve the Secretary from making appointments in the grade of brigadier on merit as appraised by him in his study of the records. As to the grade of major general, it is no secret that the announced appointment of General Edwards is attributed in Army circles to "politics" of a kind regarded as detrimental to the morale of the commissioned personnel. The controversy which has waged in the past, however, it is thought best not to renew, as it is accepted that the Senate will certainly extend confirmation to this appointment.

ONE AGENCY FOR VETERANS' CARE.

Recommended by Commission to President.

After sitting for two days, beginning April 5, the committee appointed by President Harding to investigate the whole problem of World War veteran relief made a report to the President on April 7 in which it recommended the consolidation of the three Governmental agencies now charged with that relief work. The new agency would have the title "The Veterans' Service Administration" and would include the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the rehabilitation division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and a part of the U.S. Public Health Service. A Director General would head this new organization. This plan was proposed at the first meeting of the committee on April 5 which was presided over by Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, formerly brigadier general in the emergency Army. It was agreed to by all the members with the exception of Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, the President's physician, who declared that the Public Health Service should be retained as an entity.

The committee report says that the energies of the three agencies just mentioned are not utilized properly due to lack of central control. "It cannot be too strongly emphasized," the report asserts, "that the present deplorable failure on the part of the Government to properly care for the disabled veterans is due in large part to an imperfect organization of Governmental effort; there is no one in control of the whole situation." It is also recommended that the \$18,600,000 recently appropriated for building new hospitals be utilized at once. The report first states what the present conditions are and how confusion exists not from "unwillingness to co-operate" but owing to "divergent provisions of law and limitations placed by legal decisions" effective co-ordination in the three services has been prevented. The report, among other recommendations, in addition to those stated above, proposes that the Director General shall be responsible for all activities and shall utilize all possible Governmental agencies for the relief of disabled veterans. Present inconsistencies in the law should be eliminated and authority given to decentralize all activities. An immediate extension and utilization of all Government hospital facilities should be put into effect, together with the mobilization of such civilian medical services as may prove practical. A continuing hospital building program to provide satisfactory care for the disabled veterans should be entered upon at once.

Navy Aid to Soldier Rehabilitation.

The fullest assistance in the rehabilitation work for the veterans of the World War has been extended to the committee investigating such relief problems by the Navy Department, and Rear Admiral Edward B. Stitt,

Surgeon General of the Navy, has issued an order to naval hospitals to report vacancies available for soldier patients. Arrangements are being made to loan certain wards in the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., to care for some 600 patients. It has been recommended that the Gulfport hospital and training station, which is being abandoned, but is in the best of condition, be utilized for accommodation of soldier patients, and that at the camp at Hampton Roads, built after the armistice to house 14,000 men, and where each regimental barracks has a sick bay, these facilities be utilized in the rehabilitation work. Admiral Stitt also pointed out that the Bay Ridge (Brooklyn, N.Y.) barracks could be utilized for some 5,000 patients. The real problem is the shortage of physicians and of female nurses. It is suggested that it might be possible to secure several hundred graduates from medical colleges this year and carry them as internes for one year at the pay of the lowest grade in order to make up the shortage. For this legislation would be required. Securing female nurses is said to be practically out of the question under the terms of enrollment in the Navy Nurse Corps and authorization to engage civilian nurses should be granted by Congress. The Navy cannot handle the mental cases, but will be prepared to take tubercular patients and the ordinary cases and give them exactly the same treatment as the Navy patients receive.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS ORGANIZATION.

Sections Established and Designated.

By direction of the President, under provisions of Sec. 37, act of June 4, 1920, the following sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, their designations and the grades of each, are established.

- (a) General Service Officers' Reserve Corps. Abbreviation: General Service O.R.C. Grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.
- (b) Military Intelligence Officers' Reserve Corps. Abbreviation: M.I.O.R.C. Grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.
- (c) Military Police Officers' Reserve Corps. Abbreviation: M.P.O.R.C. Grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.
- (d) Sanitary Officers' Reserve Corps. Abbreviation: San. O.R.C. Grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.
- (e) Staff Specialist Officers' Reserve Corps. Abbreviation: Staff Specialist O.R.C. Grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.

For the General Service Section, O.R.C., the Chief, Personnel Bureau, The Adjutant General's Office, will act in the capacity of a chief of branch. In this section will be commissioned those persons qualified and required for units of the Army, not pertaining specifically to any branch of the Service, for the performance of special duties and labor. The officers will include persons familiar with general construction and handling group labor.

For the Military Intelligence Section, O.R.C., the Director, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, will act in the capacity of the chief of branch of the Service. Correspondence pertaining to the O.R.C. will be conducted direct with his office in the same manner as for other branches of the Service.

For the Military Police Section, O.R.C., the Chief, Personnel Bureau, The A.G.O. will act in the capacity of a chief of branch. In this section will be commissioned those persons qualified for military police and guard duty, exclusive of units of military police troops a part of divisions.

For the Sanitary Section, O.R.C., the Surgeon General will act in the capacity of a chief of branch, this section being one of the divisions of the Medical Department. In this section will be commissioned those persons required for duties pertaining to health and sanitation which do not properly belong to other divisions of the Medical Department.

For the Staff Specialist Section, O.R.C., the Chief, Personnel Bureau, The A.G.O. will act in the capacity of chief of branch. In this section will be commissioned those persons qualified and required for duty as officers in time of war, the duties being such as do not pertain to any other section of the O.R.C.

Proper transfers to the new sections of present Reserve officers will be accomplished without delay without change of grade, or date, or rank.

PROMOTION LIST COMMENT.

Length of Service Arrangement of Higher Grades.

A lieutenant colonel of Infantry writes: "If it was necessary, to secure a just arrangement on the promotion list, to arrange in one list all second lieutenants, first lieutenants and captains, appointed July 1, 1920, irrespective of rank, but on the basis of actual length of commissioned service, why is it not necessary in securing a just arrangement, to so arrange the lieutenant colonels and majors? Some of us have suffered for twenty years from the results of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and from all that can be learned, this unfairness will be perpetuated. If the youngsters are to be arranged on the promotion list solely on length of service why not so arrange the oldsters? I have heard how many of the sufferers from the 1901 arrangement are 'reconciled thereto' and how we are 'accustomed to our standing' and 'would resent any change in line with actual length of service.' The 'Ganders' seem to have their arrangement on length of service. Will some one please furnish me the name of some old 1901 'Goose' who would resent being arranged on the promotion list strictly and exactly according to length of commissioned service?"

Another lieutenant colonel, Gen. Staff, writes: "On July 1 last I awakened to find that an officer of equal rank who had been my senior for twenty years was behind me and a great many who had been my juniors were ahead of me. There is coming another awakening some day when the man who has gone below me becomes a colonel several years before I do and there will be an additional awakening when I become a colonel some years before the men who were my subordinates and who are to-day my seniors in rank. A Single List for Promotion with every single officer thereon arranged according to actual length of commissioned service without 'blocks,' 'preservation of relative rank on the lineal list,' etc., etc., will be just to all, work hardship to none and will bring about contentment which is the basis of the Single List idea. Without this we will have accomplished nothing and if those who were instrumental in securing the single list promotion law really want it to endure and want the united support of the plan, let them cause an arrangement on the basis of actual commissioned service and then all fears of opposition to the system should, and undoubtedly will, disappear."

Favors McKellar Amendment.

A captain of Engineers writes: "I am heartily in accord with the sentiments expressed in the main editorial of your March 19 number regarding the single list. The single list is accepted to be the result of tedious and unselfish thought and labor; it is fundamentally sound. As it stands it is not, however, entirely satisfactory to the junior officers thereon. The reasons have been fully aired in your columns. I do not feel that the originators of the single list legislation intended to neglect the junior officers. The present agitation is merely a natural

development of the practical working of the law. But the development having arisen, it should be thoroughly investigated before serious and irretrievable injustice is wrought. Many officers in the lower grades, including myself, are deeply concerned as to whether hundreds of officers who came into the Service junior to them will be promoted over their heads; whether faithful service rendered between Nov. 11, 1918, and July 1, 1920, will count for anything. It is an ancient custom of the Service that junior officers must let the senior officers talk for them, especially in legislative matters. That is perfectly proper. In this case, however, a word from the lowly ought to be considered. Please add my name to supporters of Senator McKellar's amendment."

Service of U.S.M.A. Class of 1919.

An officer of the class of 1919, U.S.M.A., which was graduated June 12, 1918, protests that members of his class have not received a "square deal" in their positions on the promotion list, under the law as it stands. His point is, apparently, that since only service prior to Nov. 11, 1918, is counted, continuous service since that date receives no recognition; some officers who resigned but came back into the Service hold higher place on the promotion list, because of brief war service, than do those who have had three years' continuous service in the Army. This—while it follows the law—he holds is an injustice to the classes of 1918, 1919 and 1920, which has resulted in resignations from the Service. He also proposes that foyage pay to include time at West Point be again granted, as it was until 1916. Of the service of the class of 1919 he writes: "This class entered the Academy in June, 1915, and was subjected to the regular routine of studies and drills. In the summer of 1917, when the class was to go on furlough, the entire class voted as one to forfeit the furlough and requested that the War Department use the class during this period as instructors at the different training camps. The request was denied—the class went on furlough late; and a large number served individually as instructors, and served well and profitably as evidenced by letters of commendation that most of us brought back to the Academy Sept. 1, 1917. When it was decided to graduate the different classes early, 1919 went to it with a will. We worked on Saturday afternoons, holidays and Wednesday afternoons, thereby enabling us to accomplish two years' work in thirteen months."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Uniform Gratuity, U.S.N.R.F.

An officer of the N.R.F. upon reporting for the first drill or for the performance of "other equivalent duty" is entitled to a credit of uniform gratuity of \$50. In giving this decision the Comptroller says: "With respect to uniform gratuity for officers of the N.R.F., right to such credit is based on two kinds of active service, viz.: 'Active service for training' and 'active service in time of war or national emergency.'" In the instant case the officer "was not performing active service required in time of war or national emergency for which the law entitles him to uniform credit of \$150, but the service in question was service for the purpose of maintaining efficiency for which, if such service falls within the meaning of 'active service for training,' he is entitled to a uniform gratuity of \$50."

No Medical Allowances for N.R.F.

There is no authority of law, the Comptroller says, to furnish members of the Naval Reserve Force, while in attendance at drills, with medical attendance or hospital care at Government expense by employing civilian physicians or hospital facilities; nor is there authority of law to reimburse members for medical and hospital expenses thus incurred.

Abandonment of Retired Pay.

Simultaneously with the acquirement to the right to War Risk compensation for disability, retired enlisted men of the Coast Guard must renounce their status on the retired list and thus abandon all right to retired pay in order to be entitled to receive the War Risk compensation, and once they have elected to receive the compensation by renouncing status as enlisted men on the retired list, they cannot under existing law thereafter revert to the retired list.

Retired Enlisted Men and Warrant Pay.

As conditions precedent to being entitled to the retired pay and allowances of warrant officers, under provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, enlisted men of the Army must have been commissioned either in the Officers' Reserve Corps or in the temporary forces of the United States and must have served in the actual performance of duty under the commission some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.

Transportation for Officer's Dependents.

Issuance of transportation for dependents is authorized under Sec. 12 of the act of May 18, 1920, for an officer's dependents from his old station to his home when ordered home to "await orders" and from his home to his new station under subsequent orders, provided the officer reimburses the United States prior to the issuance of transportation on the subsequent orders for the difference between the cost of the transportation from the old station to his home and from his home to the new station and the cost of the through transportation from the old to the new station. Should the officer resign or be discharged before proceeding from his home under orders to the new station, the cost of the transportation of his dependents from his old station to his home should be refunded to the Government. In giving the above decision the Comptroller states as to a specific claim in the instant case: "The claimant's stepdaughter is not his dependent within the meaning of the statute for the double reason that she is not of his own blood nor does it appear that she has been legally adopted by him, and is over eighteen years of age."

No Retainer Pay in Desertion Period.

A member of the Naval Reserve Force, who by a general court-martial was found guilty of desertion, is not entitled to retainer pay during the period he remained in desertion. In his decision on this point the Comptroller says: "If a Reservist responds to a call to active duty and during the period of service should be guilty of unauthorized absence without circumstances to indicate, or the establishment of, an intent not to return and continue on duty, I believe that the retainer pay should go on and be paid even for the period of unauthorized absence. If, however, the circumstances connected with an unauthorized absence indicate, or there is established, an intent not to return, such absence is evidence of a violation of the obligation assumed 'to serve in the Navy in time of war or national emergency' and such a violation deprives the Reservist of the retainer pay, the consideration paid for the obligation assumed."



## RETIREMENTS.

Capt. James A. Connor and William A. McGinley, 2d Lieut. Charles S. Beale and Jacob Makobin, U.S. M.C., have been retired from active service as of March 30, 1921, for physical disability incurred in line of duty. Captain Connor, who served with the 6th Marines in France, was wounded in action. Lieutenant Makobin was formerly attached to the aviation section, but his retirement was not due to injury incurred in that branch. All but Captain Connor were former enlisted men.

The following officers of the Navy have been placed on the retired list for disability incurred in line of duty as of the dates following their names: Comdr. Emil P. Svaz, March 28; Lieut. Comdr. Frederick S. Hatch, March 28; Lieut. Edward W. Smith, C.C., March 30; Maury D. Baker M.C., March 30; Stanley Mitchell, U.S.N.R.F., April 4; Glaister H. Ashley, M.C., March 29; Ensign William S. Cary, Jr., U.S.N.R.F., March 22; Corp. William A. Grayshan, March 22.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A., retired, died at Bridgeton, N.J., April 3, 1921. He was an especially well known officer of the Infantry of the Old Army, on the active list of which he served with distinction for over thirty-nine years. His demise is mourned by his many friends throughout the Service. Colonel Bailey was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 5, 1847, being the son of Judge Peter P. Bailey, and brother of the late Brig. Gen. Clarence M. Bailey, U.S.A. The service of Colonel Bailey was entirely in the Regular Army, as follows: Second lieutenant, 5th Inf., July 27, 1872; first lieutenant, 5th Inf., Nov. 17, 1879; captain of Infantry, July 4, 1892; major of Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901; lieutenant colonel of Infantry, Oct. 31, 1903; colonel of Infantry, Dec. 23, 1907. He was retired for age at sixty-four years, on Sept. 5, 1911. During his years on the active list Colonel Bailey served as lieutenant and captain in the 5th Infantry, his remaining years as a field officer being spent in the 25th Infantry as inspector general (by detail), as commander of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and of the 29th Regiment of Infantry, with which latter organization his entire service in the grade of colonel was spent. Part of his service was in the Philippines and Cuba. In addition, Colonel Bailey served as acting judge advocate, Department of Arizona, and as aid (with rank of lieutenant colonel) to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, when this officer was commanding general of the Army. During his subaltern days Colonel Bailey performed notable service on the frontier in the Indian campaigns of his regiment—the 5th Infantry—and for this service, on Feb. 27, 1890, was awarded the brevet of first lieutenant "for gallant services in action against Indians at McLellan's Creek, Texas, Nov. 8, 1874." His most conspicuous exploit, in October, 1876, "writes an officer, 'was his entry, alone, into the hostile camp of Sitting Bull, as envoy of the commander of pursuing United States troops—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, then colonel, 5th Inf. Hazardous in the extreme was this mission, but he cheerfully volunteered the task. His courageous action and distinguished bearing played no small part in making possible the proposed conference between Colonel Miles and Sitting Bull, who was later escorted to this conference by Lieutenant Bailey, after he had for a second time returned alone to the hostile camp for the purpose. Colonel Bailey leaves his widow, Margaret Elmer Bailey, and a daughter, Mrs. Lesley McCreath, to whom the many friends and admirers of the gallant soldier, now departed, extend most earnest sympathy in their bereavement.'

Writing of Major George G. Lott, U.S.A., retired, who died at his home at Covington, Ky., March 27, 1921, as noted in our issue of April 2, page 848, a correspondent says: "During the Civil War he served on the staff of Major Gen. John E. Wool and was assigned to duty, first, with Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, then commanding the troops in defense of Washington, and later, a division in the 9th Army Corps, remaining with same until March, 1864. He was then assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson and continued with him until February, 1865, being then assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. Lewis E. Watkins at Louisville, Ky., with which he remained until the end of the Civil War. Major Lott after being appointed to the Regular Army in the 11th Infantry, served in Indian warfare in the West and had strenuous duties in Mississippi and Texas during the reconstruction period after the Civil War. After Major Lott's retirement he took up his abode in Covington, Ky., the former home of his wife, Mrs. Nannie Southgate Lott, a daughter of the late William W. Southgate, a distinguished citizen of Kentucky. Major Lott is survived by his widow and one son, George Southgate Lott, of Dayton, Ohio. He was an active member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and the Trinity Episcopal Church, of Covington, Ky. Major Lott was buried at Highland Cemetery, Covington, with military honors, presided over by Col. Peter E. Traub, commandant at Fort Thomas, Ky."

Major Paul Elliott Chamberlin, U.S.M.C., retired, died at his home in Washington, D.C., April 4, 1921. Major Chamberlin was born in Virginia Oct. 31, 1879, the third son of the late Col. Simon Elliott Chamberlin, Civil War veteran. He enlisted in the District of Columbia Militia during the Spanish-American War, and was appointed in the Marine Corps Feb. 17, 1900. He was retired in 1921 for disability incident to the service, and had been under medical treatment. Major Chamberlin leaves a widow. He is survived by three brothers, Justin Morrill Chamberlin, a lawyer of Washington; Edward M. Chamberlin and Le Roy Chamberlin, of Loudoun county, and two sisters, Mary, wife of Lieut. Col. W. H. Clendenin, U.S.A., and Miss Eleanor Chamberlin. He was a member of the Chevy Chase Club and the Army and Navy Club, and a member of the Military Order of the Caribou.

Capt. Frank Anderson, M.C., U.S.N., retired, died March 31, 1921, at Washington, D.C. He was born on Staten Island, N.Y., in 1832, graduated from City College, and then studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After two years at Bellevue Hospital he entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon May 24, 1875. His duties have included service on the old Kearsarge, on the Asiatic Station; on the Quinnebaug, of the European Station, during the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by the British; in the Dolphin, of the Squadron of Evolution; at the naval hospital, Yokohama; in the Alabama at Mare Island; in command of the naval hospital at Annapolis, Md., and as a member of the Naval Examining Board and the Board of Medical

Examiners. He had a total sea service of seventeen years lacking one month, and a shore duty of over nineteen years. During the World War he was in command of a Red Cross naval base hospital at Philadelphia. He was retired for age July 20, 1914. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Rush S. Fay, wife of Commander Fay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Philip B. Hoge, of Elizabeth, N.J.

The remains of Capt. Henry Mosher, Co. K, 28th U.S. Inf., who was killed in the battle of Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918, arrived from France at the home of Mr. S. B. Mosher, his father, at Falconer, N.Y., March 23, 1921. Funeral services were held March 25, in charge of Henry Mosher Post of the American Legion, named in honor of Captain Mosher. The funeral was largely attended, all business being suspended in the village during the ceremonies. The burial was in Pine Hill Cemetery. Rev. Walter A. Taylor, pastor of the Universalist Church, Benus Point, officiated at the service at the home and the Henry Mosher Post, A.L., had charge of the military ceremonies at the grave.

The death of former United States Senator Levi P. Ankeny, of Washington, father of Mrs. Francis H. Pope, wife of Colonel Pope, U.S.A., at Walla Walla, Wash., on March 29, 1921, is announced in the Portland Oregonian. Mrs. Pope was with her father at the time of his death. Senator Ankeny was a pioneer of Washington and Oregon. He was largely interested in a number of banks in both states.

Former 1st Lieut. William P. Russell, U.S.A., brother of Mrs. W. A. Ganoce, wife of Major Ganoce, adjutant, U.S.M.A., took his own life in New York city on March 29, 1921. The cause of his death is directly traceable to the effect of his long war service. The deceased was an A.B., Yale, 1914, an Alpha Delta Phi. He had served one year in the field service of the American Ambulance under the French and enlisted in the Infantry, Regular Army, in 1917. He received his commission as second lieutenant at Langres, France, July, 1918. He was in action at St. Die, in the Argonne, and the Moselle and was liaison officer on the staff of General Hay at the time the armistice was signed. He was decorated with the French Commemorative Medal bestowed by the French Minister of War and honorably discharged from the Service on March 8, 1919, as a first lieutenant of Infantry, U.S.A. He had just been made head of the bookkeeping department of the National Bank of Commerce in New York city, at the time of his death.

First Lieut. James H. Roemer, Field Art., U.S.A., died at Coblenz, Germany, April 1, 1921, according to advices received by the War Department. He was born in Kentucky April 3, 1894, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of June, 1918, and was assigned to the Field Artillery. His father, Mr. Charles Roemer, resides at 533 Main street, Bowling Green, Ky.

The death of 1st Lieut. John McBride, Philippine Scouts, retired, at Manila, P.I., March 29, 1921, is reported by the War Department. He was born in Massachusetts, Jan. 19, 1868, and first entered the Regular Army as a private in Troop C, 7th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1889. He also served in the 17th Infantry and 3d and 13th Cavalry. He became a lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts in 1905.

Second Lieut. William DeVoe Coney, Air Ser., U.S.A., died March 30, 1921, at Natchez, Miss. His mother, Mrs. Martha Ann Coney, resides at 928 Union street, Brunswick, Ga.

Many old members of the New York National Guard and also the Regular Army, will regret to learn of the death of ex-Lieut. Col. Ezra DeForest, of the 23d Regiment, N.Y.N.G., on April 5, 1921, at his home at 465 Valley road, Upper Montclair, N.J. Colonel DeForest served for over twenty-five years in the 23d and in all grades from private to and including that of lieutenant colonel. He was among the best known officers in the Guard during his service, was noted as one of the foremost rifle shots, and was a most active and highly esteemed officer. He was born in Connecticut. He joined the 23d Regiment as a private in Co. C, Oct. 19, 1872. After the establishment of Creedmoor rifle range in 1874 Colonel DeForest, then a private, took a deep interest in military rifle shooting, and his name will be found among the early competitors at Creedmoor in individual matches, as well as among those on the 23d Regiment team in the shoot for the famous ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize, and other contests. After serving in successive grades he became lieutenant colonel in 1894, and was later offered the colonelcy, but declined the honor. He resigned from the Service early in 1898. His death was due to a fall from an attic window of his house, which caused a fracture of the skull. Besides his wife, Colonel DeForest leaves two daughters, Dorothea and Helen.

Captain Lownes, of the British navy, who died March 20, 1921, after a severe operation, has many friends and admirers in the U.S. Navy. He came in close contact with officers of the Navy during the World War and among those who knew him best were Admirals Hugh Rodman, Victor Blue, S. S. Robison and Hilary P. Jones. Captain Lownes was chief of staff to Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O., R.N.

Mr. Charles Stokes, a charter member of the New York Stock Exchange, and father of Capt. Charles F. Stokes, Med. Corps, U.S.N., retired, died in New York city April 6, 1921, at the home of his son, Dr. Stokes, 6 West 77th street. Mr. Stokes was born in England in 1837, the son of a British army officer and a grandson of the Colonel Fraser who was with Sir Colin Campbell throughout the siege of Lucknow. Besides Dr. Stokes, another son survives, Major Arthur Stokes, U.S. M.C., and a daughter, Mrs. Horace G. Waite, of London.

Ida Lee Rust, widow of Col. Armistead T. M. Rust, a graduate of the U.S.M.A. and late colonel, G.S.A., of Rockland, near Leesburg, one of the most beautiful old homes in Virginia, died at Washington, D.C., March 28, 1921. Mrs. Rust was of distinguished lineage. Among her ancestors were numbered two original members of the Order of Cincinnati. "Beautiful and simple in her Christian character, the highest type of gentlewoman," writes a correspondent, "Mrs. Rust was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, deeply interested in home and foreign missions, and a liberal contributor to them, an earnest helper in every good work, and beloved and revered by all who knew her." Eight sons and three daughters survive her. Captain Armistead Rust, U.S.N., stationed at Boston, Mass.; George Rust, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Edwin G. Rust, of Lancaster, Pa.; Henry Bedinger Rust and William Fitzhugh Rust, of Pittsburgh; E. J. Lee Rust, of Birmingham, Ala.; E. Marshall Rust, of Washington; and S. Murray Rust, of Pittsburgh. Her daughters are Mrs. T. W. Edwards, of Leesburg; Mrs. John D. Follett, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. William Meade Couling, of Washington, D.C., widow of Major William Meade Couling, U.S.A. Mrs. Rust, also leaves a brother, Rev. H. B. Lee, of Culpeper,

Va., and a sister, Mrs. Charles W. Goldsborough, of Shepherdstown.

Mrs. Alice Griffith Moorhead, age seventy-one, wife of Thomas W. Moorhead, died of double pneumonia at her home, 5356 Ohmer avenue, Irvington, Indianapolis, Ind., March 25, 1921. She is survived by her husband and a son, ex-Col. Robert Moorhead, who served in the World War in the 4th Indiana Infantry, which later became the 139th Field Artillery; three daughters—Mrs. Ruth Dawson, wife of Capt. Mark A. Dawson, U.S. Field Art., Camp Henry Knox, Ky.; Mrs. Mildred Shaft, wife of Samuel R. Shaft, Spring Lake Beach, N.J., and Mrs. Maud Lewis, wife of R. Silbert Lewis, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Moorhead was born July 25, 1849, in Greenville, Ky., but she had lived practically all her life in Indianapolis. She received her education at McLean Seminary, the leading educational institution in Indianapolis at the time. She was a talented musician and was a graduate of the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music. Members of the family have served in every war of the country. On her mother's side she had distinguished ancestors in the Revolutionary War. She was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Roberta Morgan Jones, nine-year-old daughter of Major Glenn I. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones, died on March 15, 1921, at Coblenz, Germany.

Mrs. Martha Ellen Mathews, mother of Lieut. Comdr. James T. Mathews, (C.E.C.), U.S.N., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Williams, Florence, S.C., on March 20, 1921, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mrs. G. A. Marshall, mother of Col. F. C. Marshall, U.S. Cav., died at Milwaukee, Wis., on March 29, 1921, at the age of eighty-five years.

Mrs. J. M. Banta, mother of Lieut. Col. William P. Banta, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Frankfort, Ky., on April 1, 1921. Mrs. Banta is also survived by a son, James R. Banta, of Union Hill, N.J.

Mr. Charles G. Miller, the father of Col. Harvey W. Miller, U.S.A., acting military attaché at the American Embassy, Mexico City, Lieut. Col. Frank J. Miller, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Willis I. Miller and Carlton Y. Miller, O.R. Corps, died at his home in Syracuse, N.Y., on March 31, 1921, at the age of seventy-eight years and six months.

Mrs. Anna M. Dunnell, widow of Brevet Major William Nicholas Dunnell, N.Y.N.G., chaplain retired, and for forty-one years rector of All Saints P.E. Church, in New York city, died on April 5, 1921, at 176 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N.Y., where she was visiting friends. Mrs. Dunnell was seventy-six years old and lived in Red Bank, N.J. Dr. Dunnell died March 13, 1921, in his ninety-seventh year.

Mr. Carl A. W. Duffner, the father of Lieut. Carl F. Duffner, Inf., U.S.A., died on March 6, 1921. He was buried from his late residence, 232 Olney avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 9, 1921.

Contract Surg. Frank Garten, U.S.A., died April 2, 1921, at West Chester Village, New York.

Stanley Winn, sixteen-year-old son of Col. John S. Winn, U.S.A., and Mrs. Winn, died at New York city on April 3, 1921.

Mrs. Anna B. Sigmund, wife of Ord. Sergt. Robert Sigmund, U.S.A., retired, died at her home in Richmond, Va., March 30, 1921. Beside her husband she leaves five sons, Arthur J., Robert W., Joseph H., Carl T., and Edward F. She also leaves her mother, Mrs. L. Shiselbauer, and two brothers, Joseph and William Shiselbauer, all of Camden, N.J. Mrs. Sigmund was thirty-nine years of age and had lived in many of the Army posts.

## Casualties, A.F. in Germany.

Leonard C. Smith, private, Co. A, 50th Inf., died March 10, 1921, at Esch, Luxembourg, Germany. Home address, Roger, Mo.

Karl Lawson, private, Co. A, 8th Inf., died April 2, 1921, at Coblenz, Germany. Home address, San Antonio, Texas.

Harry W. Reinhard, private, 1st Class, Co. E, 8th Inf., died April 2, 1921, at Coblenz, Germany. Home address, Spring City, Pa.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burgess announce the marriage of their daughter, Emma Marquess Ritch, and Major John E. Walker, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on April 1, 1921, at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. W. H. Hughes, U.S.N., and Miss Jean Thoren, of San Diego, Calif., were married at the Swedish Church in that city on March 27, 1921, leaving immediately afterward for San Francisco en route to the Lieutenant's new station in China.

Mr. and Mrs. John Birt Shick announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Adaline, to Lieut. (j.g.) George Carroll Dyer, U.S.N., on April 2, 1921, at LaPorte, Ind.

Lieut. Dache M. Reeves, Air Ser., U.S.A., stationed at Ross Field, Calif., and Miss Edith Opal Preston, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Preston, of California, were married recently at their new home in Monrovia, that state. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Richard Abberly, of the First Christian Church of Pasadena. Following the ceremony the bride cut the wedding cake with the groom's sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Reeves will be at home on West Line avenue, Monrovia, after April 15.

Lieut. Thomas H. Young, 8th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Denyse Vaudron were married in Paris, France, on March 2, 1921, announces the Amaroc News, of Coblenz, Germany. Lieutenant Young, who is on duty with the A.F. in G., served in the aviation branch of the A.E.F. in the World War, and after his demobilization in the United States returned to France and entered the American Graves Registration Service. Last fall he obtained a commission in the Army and was assigned to the 8th Infantry. Mrs. Young is the daughter of M. and Mme. Leon Vaudron, formerly of Laon, France, and now of Paris. Lieut. and Mrs. Young are making their home at Coblenz.

Lieut. William C. Mundy, M.C., U.S.A., who is stationed at Coblenz, Germany, where he is on duty at the station hospital of the A.F. in G., and Miss Lillian May Melhuish, daughter of Mrs. Annie Castnell Melhuish, of Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, were married on March 6, 1921, at the Catholic Military Church, Coblenz, Chaplain Edward T. McNally, 8th Inf., officiating, says the Amaroc News, of Coblenz. Only a few friends were present at the ceremony. Major George M. Peek gave the bride away, while Capt. Allen F. Kingman was the best man and Miss Ethel E. Cooté the bridesmaid. Lieut.



and Mrs. Mundy left for England immediately after the ceremony for a honeymoon trip of three weeks.

First Lieut. Walter E. Smith, U.S. Inf., and Miss Marie L. Wise announce their marriage on March 5, 1921. The wedding occurred at the home of Col. E. E. Fuller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fuller, 1248 Donald avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The marriage of Lieut. Clarkson D. McNary, U.S.A., to Miss Dorothy May Johnson, daughter of Col. W. O. Johnson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Johnson, at Ancon, C.Z., on March 15, 1921, is announced in *The Tropical Breeze*, organ of the 33d Infantry. The wedding was one of the prettiest ever seen on the Isthmus. The ceremony took place in the Episcopal Church, Rev. Halsey Werlein, jr., officiating. Lieut. Frank M. Corzelius, U.S.A., was best man and Miss Ethel Craig maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Norine Hall, Lucile Nelson and Eleanor Pendleton, and the ushers Lieutenants Hannan, Bashore and Berthoff. Those who formed the "arch of steel" were Major Mills, Captains Brown, Miller, York and Newgard and Lieutenants Storms, Norris and Milner. Miss Preble sang "I Love You," before the ceremony proper commenced. Color sergeants of the 33d Infantry carried the regimental colors, which, with the floral decorations, made a beautiful setting. The bride was given away by her father. In the evening a reception and dance took place in the recreation hall at Fort Clayton. A stag dinner was given in Lieutenant McNary's honor at the Century Club, Fort Clayton, on March 14 by Captains Blankenship and York and Lieutenants Bashore, Hannan and Berthoff. Lieutenant McNary sang "Good-bye, Boys, I'm Going to be Married To-morrow." He has received one month's leave.

Miss Marion Moses, eldest daughter of Col. George W. Moses, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Moses, was married March 29, 1921, in Lincoln, Neb., at the home of her parents at 1546 South 22d street, to Lieut. Lloyd H. Gibbons, Inf., U.S.A. Only the members of the family and a few Army guests were present for the ceremony which was performed by the bride's grandfather, Rev. M. Moses, retired Methodist minister, who is spending the winter in Lincoln. The living room, which was banked with Easter lilies and palms, was used for the ceremony. The dining room was in pink with pink roses as the decorations. Punch, ices and cakes were served. The bride, who was unattended, wore her traveling suit of Navy blue with blouse and hat to match. Her corsage was of rosebuds and sweet peas. Lieutenant Gibbons and his bride left for the East to spend their honeymoon in New York city, going from there to West Point for a visit with Mrs. Gibbons's brother, Cadet Russell I. Moses. Lieutenant Gibbons is at present stationed at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and they will be at home there after April 15.

Lieut. Fred E. Woodward, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Whitney Ryder, daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Schoonmaker Ryder, of Forest Hills, were married at Fort Myers, Fla., April 2, 1921. The bride was attended by Miss Marjorie Velie, and Lieut. Frederick A. Johnson, Air Ser., U.S.A., was best man. Lieutenant Woodward is stationed at Arcadia, Fla.

Miss Andrée Contou Delperier, of Cahors, France, now visiting Capt. R. V. K. Harris, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harris at Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade, Md., and 1st Lieut. C. M. Mendenhall, jr., 12th Inf., Camp Meade, were married March 12, 1921, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Mendenhall's family being in France the wedding was a very quiet one. Lieut. Edward Hamilton Young acted as best man, the only other attendants being Lieuts. C. E. O'Connor and H. R. Perry. Lieut. and Mrs. Mendenhall hope to get their quarters in the 12th ready in the near future.

The marriage of Miss Rebecca M. Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur William Dunn, to Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, jr., Inf., U.S.A., son of Col. Henry J. Hunt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hunt, occurred April 7, 1921, at the home of the bride's parents, 2006 Columbia road, Washington, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. P. Sparling, of St. John's Church, Georgetown. The bride was attended by Miss Helen Griffin as maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Eugster and Miss Margaret Aspinwall. Lieut. Donald J. Leehy, U.S.A., acted as best man, while the ushers were Lieuts. James B. Cullum and James P. Jervey, U.S.A., Mr. Lawrence Arthur and the bride's brother, Mr. Allison van V. Dunn. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunt departed immediately for Columbus, Ga., where Lieutenant Hunt is stationed at Camp Benning.

Lieut. S. D. Archer, U.S.A., son of Mrs. Stephen Archer, of Akron, Ohio, and Miss Marguerite Bourlier, of Belfort, France, were married on March 5, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Tonkin, of the Hotel Belvedere, New York city, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Florence V. Tonkin, to Lieut. R. Hugh Collins, Med. Corps, U.S.N., on March 26, 1921.

Former Capt. Henry Parsons Erwin, who resigned from the U.S. Army in December, 1920, and Miss Helen Peck Blodgett, daughter of Mrs. Delos Abiel Blodgett, were married in Saint John's Church, Washington, D.C., April 2, 1921, by the Rev. Dr. George W. Douglas, of Tuxedo, N.Y. The church was decorated with ferns and flowers and the church was filled with Service and society people. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Delos A. Blodgett, jr., of Grand Rapids, Mich., wore a robe of rose point lace, slightly draped with clusters of orange blossoms, while bands of the blossoms formed a drapery line effect from each hip. There was a long rope-like girdle of pearls about the waist, which was finished at the top of the bodice with pearls. A panel of the lace fell over the satin train, a narrow hem of the satin showing. The sleeves were fashioned elbow length and were caught by bands of pearls. The tulle veil was adjusted with a Russian coronet of point lace, the tulle falling full at the sides, where it was held with orange blossoms and sweeping away on the train. A short veil covered the face during the ceremony. The bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The maid of honor was Miss Mona Blodgett, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Myrtis V. Porcher, of Florida, a cousin; Miss Dorothy Anderson, of St. Paul; Miss Pauline Gates, of Plainfield, N.J.; and Miss Madeline Austin, of Washington. The best man was Capt. David St. P. Gaillard, U.S.A., and the groomsmen were Capt. Edward H. Cahill, late U.S.A., now O.R.C.; Mr. John Temple Graves, jr.; Mr. Robert C. Watson and Mr. John M. Delbert. The ushers were Col. James L. Walsh, U.S.A.; the two brothers of the bridegroom, Mr. Walter B. Erwin and Mr. James A. Erwin, and their cousin, Mr. O. R. Erwin, all of Chicago; Mrs. James Roland Lowe, of Grand Rapids, Mich., nephew of the bride, and Robert V. Fleming, of Washington. There was an elaborate program of wedding music, and a reception in the home of Mrs. Blodgett, following the ceremony, the rooms being elaborately decorated with ferns and American

beauty roses. The table from which the wedding feast was served was also decorated with tall vases and baskets of American beauty roses, while the bride's table bore a burden of white roses, orchids and lilies of the valley. Later in the afternoon, when Capt. and Mrs. Erwin left for their wedding journey, to the Pacific coast, en route to Honolulu, she wore a modish suit, the coat, long and straight, of blue point twill, with the hat of gray and blue matching the bodice worn beneath.

Major Charles S. Floyd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Floyd announce the marriage of their sister, Miss Mary Louise Harrison, to Mr. Thomas Hugh Mercer on March 31, 1921, at the Church of the Ascension, Sierra Madre, Calif., the Rev. William Carson Shaw officiating. Mrs. Mercer, who is from Williamsburg, Va., was given in marriage by her brother, Major Floyd, U.S.A. Mrs. Mercer will be remembered in Army circles as the niece of Col. J. P. O'Neil, Inf., and Mrs. O'Neil. Mr. Mercer, who is with the Gulf Coast Lines, with headquarters in Dallas, Texas, is also from Williamsburg. After spending several weeks in Southern California, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer will be at home in Dallas, Texas.

A very pretty wedding at Governors Island, N.Y., on March 30 in the Catholic Chapel of Our Lady Star of the Sea was that of Mr. Victor Winfield Wanser, formerly 22d Infantry, U.S.A., and Gertrude Veronica Manning, stenographer and typist, Q.M. Corps, daughter of Chief Engr. B. J. Manning, Water Transportation Division, Q.M.C. The bride, who is a member of the choir and a Sunday school teacher in the Catholic chapel, has lived on Governors Island for seventeen years. The chapel was crowded with officers, soldiers and civilians and the ceremony was performed by Chaplain A. C. Dineen, 22d Inf., assisted by Chaplain J. J. Byrne, 82d Field Art., Fort Bliss, Texas, and the Rev. Anthony J. Grogan, assistant pastor of the Holy Rosary Mission, New York city. Miss Rose Bullard, daughter of the commanding general, 2d Corps Area, presided at the organ, and the choir was augmented by Mrs. Henry L. Watson, wife of Major Watson, Air Ser., U.S.A., who sang "O Promise Me" and "Ave Maria," with violin obligato by Sergt. Samuel Leesch, Army Bandleaders' School. The chapel was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and Easter lilies. A reception followed the ceremony and the party and invited guests rejoined to the Hostess House, Governors Island, where dancing and a buffet supper were enjoyed.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fechteler have sent out cards for the wedding of their daughter, Elizabeth, and Mr. John Vernon Manners, of Montclair, N.J., April 20, at 1:30 o'clock, at their home at the 5th Naval Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Col. R. H. Rolfe, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rolfe announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Capt. Davis Jones, Inf., U.S.A.

Col. George H. Cameron, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cameron announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Hughes, to Lieut. Buckner M. Creel, jr., 3d U.S. Cav. The wedding is to take place at Fort Riley, Kas., the latter part of June.

At a tea given by Capt. Thomas J. Senn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Senn at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., on April 4, the engagement was announced of Miss Beatrice Hale Pollock, daughter of Capt. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pollock, to Lieut. Comdr. Robert S. Chew, jr., Supply Corps, U.S.N. Miss Pollock made her debut in Washington winter before last. Lieutenant Commander Chew is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Chew, of Washington, D.C., and is on duty at Newport. It is expected that the wedding will take place early in June in Jamestown, R.I., the summer home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Wilbur W. McClary, of Chattanooga, Tenn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Josephine Inman, to Capt. A. Murray Neilson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Capt. Charles J. Sullivan, U.S.A., Infantry School, announces the engagement of his sister, Mary Sullivan Brokaw, to Capt. Stephen B. Wilson, U.S.A., of Camp Benning, Ga. The wedding is set to take place in June.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Julia Athene Sudduth, of Mississippi, to Lieut. William M. Miley, U.S.A., son of the late Col. J. D. Miley, U.S.A. The wedding will take place on April 20, 1921, in Mississippi.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Butler Freeman announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha Lloyd Freeman, to Mr. Augustus Crenshaw Reed, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Ferrell Reed, and brother of Mrs. Augustus Norton, wife of Major Norton, U.S.A. The wedding will be solemnized in May.

The engagement of Lieut. Clovis E. Byers, U.S.A., of Fort Riley, Kas., and Miss Lillian Marie Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Richards, of 2612 Glen Echo drive, Columbus, Ohio, has been announced. Lieutenant Byers is a graduate of West Point, class of 1920, and is now stationed with the Basic Cavalry School at Fort Riley. Miss Richards is a graduate of Ohio State University. She is a relative of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. The wedding will be an event of the early summer.

Announcement has been made by Mrs. Arthur Bradshaw, of San Diego, Calif., of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Bradshaw, and Lieut. Raymond G. Morrison, Air Ser., U.S.A., stationed at March Field. The date of the wedding has been set for June 21.

Announcement has been made by Lieut. Dache M. Reeves, Air Ser., U.S.A., of the engagement of his sister, Miss Margaret Dorothy Reeves, and Carl Edwin Steele, assistant physical director of the Y.M.C.A. at Pasadena, Calif., who is at present studying in Chicago. The wedding will take place in the latter city in about three months.

#### PERSONALS

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

The fourteenth quadrennial congress of the M.O.L.L. U.S. will assemble in Philadelphia on April 12.

Charlotte Elizabeth Derr was born to Lieut. M. R. Derr, U.S.N., and Mrs. Derr at Charleston, S.C., on March 26, 1921.

A son, Homer Chapin Wick, jr., was born to Lieut. Comdr. Homer C. Wick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wick on March 10, 1921.

A daughter, Alice Laura Beach, was born to the wife of Capt. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., at Mare Island, Calif., March 27, 1921.

Major Creswell Garlington, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Garlington, who have been stopping at the Brighton, on California street, Washington, have taken possession of their apartment at the Biltmore on Biltmore street.

A daughter, Dorothy Parker, was born to Ensign Harold R. Parker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Parker on March 20, 1921, at Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry Biddle Turner, U.S.N., and Mrs. Turner have taken a house at 2209 South 21st street, Philadelphia, during the stay of the U.S.S. Kansas in port.

Col. Edgar B. Robertson, U.S.A., retired, and wife will visit Col. Fred R. Brown, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., before returning to their home in San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Robb announce the birth of a son, John Larkin Robb, at Buffalo, N.Y., on March 23, 1921. Mr. Robb is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1910.

Mrs. Frances Irwin Frailey, of Philadelphia, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. James D. Haysinger, wife of Colonel Haysinger, U.S.A., at Cambridge apartments, Baltimore, Md.

Col. William A. Phillips, U.S.A., the commanding officer of the Frankford Arsenal, Mrs. Phillips and their daughter, Miss Mary Phillips, have returned from a two months' leave to their home at the arsenal.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Major Walter Moore, U.S.A., on duty in connection with the Florida State Militia, was hostess for many of her admirers in a luncheon in the Alcazar grill, St. Augustine, Fla., March 31.

Mrs. Edward A. Keyes, wife of Major Keyes, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon at the Café St. Mark, Washington, on April 1 in compliment to Mrs. Edwin M. Otis, of California. Covers were laid for fourteen guests.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Bready, of Philadelphia, who with their daughter, Miss Roberta Bready, have been visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. William R. Bready, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bready, of Camp Eustis, Va., have returned home.

The friends of Major George B. Hunter, U.S.A., office of the Chief of Cavalry, are elated to know of his continued progress in recovering his health. Major Hunter has been confined in the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for several weeks.

Miss Helen Berry, daughter of Col. L. G. Berry, U.S.A., who has recently undergone a successful operation for appendicitis at the Walter Reed Hospital, is now recuperating at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Sherwood, of 2043 Park road, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson entertained at dinner preceding the masquerade dance at Fort Monroe on April 1 in honor of their house guest, Dr. F. Marion Tucker, of New York, other guests being Major and Mrs. F. Clark and Mrs. Anna B. Clark.

Mrs. Chester Paddock Mills and small daughter, Marshall, have gone to Knoxville, Tenn., to visit Mrs. Mills's parents. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Brown, on Kingston Way. Later they will go to Hot Springs, N.C., where Mrs. Mills has taken a cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Charles Farmer and her daughter, Miss Nolan, who have been spending the winter in Miami, Fla., arrived on April 6 in Washington, D.C., and are the guests of Major and Mrs. J. G. Donovan at 2659 Connecticut avenue, N.W. Colonel Farmer will remain in the South until later in the spring.

Major and Mrs. Jerome W. Howe, recently from Fort Bliss, Texas, are now occupying an apartment at 1625 16th street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Major Howe is detailed in the office of the Chief of Cavalry and is secretary-treasurer of the U.S. Cavalry Association and editor of the Cavalry Journal.

Mrs. Byron Brown Ralston, wife of Lieutenant Commander Ralston, has just returned to New York from Washington, where she recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at Columbia Hospital. Mrs. Ralston is convalescing at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Gordon, of New York city.

Misses Henry D. Beylard, Orland S. Peabody, Clayton E. Snyder, Theodore E. Voigt and Everett Yerby gave a bridge tea in the hostess house, Fort Riley, on April 1. Seven tables of bridge were played. Mrs. Cuthbert Stearns and Mrs. W. W. West poured; Miss Margaret Cameron and Miss Nancy Hawkins served salad and ice, assisted by Mrs. C. H. Unger and Miss Winn.

Mrs. Dismukes, wife of Capt. Douglas E. Dismukes, U.S.N., was chairman of the committee of the Newport Civic League, Newport, R.I., which gave a bridge party April 7 for the benefit of the league's work. The other members included Mrs. Sims, wife of Rear Admiral William S. Sims; Mrs. Hinds, wife of Capt. Alfred W. Hinds, and Mrs. Shiffert, wife of Capt. H. C. Shiffert, U.S.N.

Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Brig. Gens. Douglas MacArthur and William Mitchell, Majors H. J. F. Miller and Henry L. Watson, all U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., were guests at the third annual aviators' ball held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, on April 7. General Mitchell flew from Washington, D.C., to attend the affair, which was sponsored by the Aero Club of America. Many former aces of the A.E.F. were present.

"It was most gratifying to the Army and Navy colony and residents of St. Augustine," writes a correspondent, "that Mrs. Washburn, wife of Donald Washburn, who recently resigned his commission in the U.S. Navy, has sufficiently recovered from a long and serious illness to journey to the city of her birth. Mrs. Washburn is preparing to return with her mother, Mrs. John H. Hewson, to Washington greatly improved in health by the balmy air and devoted friendships.

Mrs. William Scott entertained in her home, 1602 North Pine street, San Antonio, Texas, March 26, the house being beautifully decorated in cut flowers. A large birthday cake added much beauty to the table. Musicians played Chile Bean for the prize dance that was won by Mrs. Wadkins and Captain Scott, who danced most beautifully. The guests included Mr. J. D. Akers and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Miss Barbey Haggard, Mr. and Mrs. Wadkins, Mr. Will Bryan, Miss Guss Hansen, Mr. James M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Mills, Miss Lucille Bell and Mr. J. C. Black.

Mrs. Sargent, wife of Col. F. Homer Sargent, U.S.A., retired, gave a bridge and tea reception for their daughter, Mrs. Tate, wife of Col. Joseph S. Tate, U.S.A., in the club pavilion of the St. Augustine, Fla., golf links March 28. There were nine tables of bridge devotees; and a number of ladies joined in the after sociabilities of the tea. "The affair," writes a correspondent, "was one of the most enjoyable of the many elaborate social functions given in the club pavilion this season notwithstanding the fact that mere man was omitted. Mrs. Tate, who has been an invalid the past winter, is happily recovering her usual good health which added additional pleasure in meeting with the charming hostess and daughter."



A son, Joseph William Fowler, jr., was born to Lieut. J. W. Fowler, C.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Fowler at Cambridge, Mass., on March 28, 1921.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Merriam have taken an apartment at the Gardenia, 1105 Bush street, San Francisco, Calif.

A daughter, Helen Josephine Dinger, was born to Comdr. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dinger at Quincy, Mass., on March 30, 1921.

A son, William Cabell Moore, was born to Capt. Charles E. Moore, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moore at Charlottesville, Va., on March 23, 1921.

A son, Walter Page Trinder, was born to the wife of Major John H. Trinder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 18, 1921.

Major John S. Sullivan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sullivan announce the birth of a son, John Stephen Sullivan, jr., on March 29, 1921, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Albert M. Guidira, U.S.A., and Mrs. Guidira announce the birth of a daughter, Jo Carolyn Guidira, at Kelly Field, Texas, on March 25, 1921.

Capt. Forrest Edwin Collins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Collins announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Ellen Collins, on March 21, 1921, at Columbus, Ga.

With Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., and Mrs. Twining as guests of honor, a dinner and dancing party was given recently by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Bizby at the Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Los Angeles, Calif.

Vice Admiral Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams were hosts at a dinner party on board the U.S.S. New Mexico off Los Angeles, Calif., recently, the affair being in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Hooker, of Denver, Colo.

Col. J. J. Toffey, U.S.A., Mrs. Toffey and son will spend three months in New York city and Jersey City visiting their families. Colonel Toffey is assigned to the 35th Infantry and ordered to sail for Honolulu on transport sailing about July 18, 1921.

Major Owen R. Meredith, U.S.A., who is on duty at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., underwent an operation for appendicitis on March 23. Chemical Warfare, organ of the Chemical Warfare Service, states that the operation was successful and that the patient's condition was satisfactory.

Col. John N. Straat, U.S.A., and Mrs. Straat were the guests of Major William Roberts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roberts, of 2812 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., last week. Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Straat accompanied Colonel Straat to New York, whence he sailed April 2 for Paris on business. Mrs. Straat returned to Washington with Mrs. Roberts for an indefinite visit.

Major Per Ramee, 39th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Ramee entertained at a delightful tea March 26 at their apartment in the Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash., for Major Robert B. Cole, 39th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. Derrell de S. Trenholm, 39th Inf., and Mrs. Trenholm and Mrs. W. de Saussure Trenholm, Lieutenant Trenholm's mother, who is visiting the Trenholms in Tacoma.

A party from the post of San Juan, P.R., motored to the beach at the Condado-Vanderbilt Hotel on March 24, and enjoyed moonlight surf bathing. Those in the party were Capt. and Mrs. John Albert Rowe, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Leard, Capt. and Mrs. Philip Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry G. Sebastian, Captain Brooks, Miss Yager, Lieutenant Sapia-Bosch, Mr. Yager and Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Dempewolf.

Capt. and Mrs. John W. Mayben, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in San Juan, P.R., March 14 for Lieut. Luis F. Cianchini, who left March 16 on the U.S.A.T. St. Mihiel, for duty with the 20th Infantry at Camp Travis, Texas. Others entertaining at San Juan were Lieut. and Mrs. A. Vazquez-Bruno, March 17, for Capt. and Mrs. John Albert Rowe, and on March 16 Lieut. and Mrs. Sebastian entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Weyand.

Mrs. Harry Beylard, wife of Captain Beylard, Cav., U.S.A., of Fort Riley, Kas., gave a tea on April 2 for the ladies of the post. Mrs. Beylard was assisted by Mrs. Wolecka, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Yorby. Among those assembled were Misses, Cameron Hawkins, Thompsons, Cheney, Chamberlain, West, Alyshire, Cavanaugh, Richmond, Swift, Winn, and Stearns. A profuse collation was served. Mrs. Beylard was handsomely gowned in an imported creation of silver lace and rose ribbon.

Lieut. Col. John W. Kilbreth, Field Art., U.S.A., was on April 2, 1921, awarded the D.S.M., for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. The citation says: "As director of the department of firing, School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., from September, 1917, to May, 1918, he displayed professional attainments of the highest and most progressive order. He was primarily responsible for the excellent grounding received by thousands of officers in the principles of artillery firing, including those applicable to open warfare."

Army folk who have lived in New Orleans will be interested in a new organization recently formed in that city, writes a correspondent there. It is the New Orleans Bridle Club, which has secured a site in Audubon Park. The levees and bridle paths in the city's parks furnish nearly twenty miles of roadway. The committees in charge include many known to Service people. They are: Organization Committee: Messrs. Will J. Gibbons, Harold Nathan, Michel Provosty, Walter Stauffer, Henri Howard, Allen Meble, Dr. W. J. Ratigan, Allison Owen, Edmonds and Miss Natalie Scott. Membership committee: Misses Sadie Downman, Elise Mason-Smith, Elinor Bright, Edith Clark, Mrs. Emmet Parker and Mrs. Randolph Lyons.

A resolution was recently introduced in the Tennessee Senate by Senators McGugin and Dorris, which was referred to the Finance and Means Committee, which provided that "the sum of \$1,000 or such part as may be necessary, be appropriated for the purchase of the portrait by Cornelius Hankins of Admiral Albert Gleaves, a Tennessee whose distinguished service in the United States Navy as head of the Cruiser and Transport Service of the Atlantic Fleet, constitutes one of the most glorious pages in the record of American participation in the World War." The resolution also went on to pay further tribute to work of Admiral Gleaves, and it was further resolved "that this faithful likeness of this Tennesseean, painted by a resident of Tennessee, just following the conclusion of his memorable service in the World War, and commemorative of that service, deserves a permanent place in this capital among the portraits of his fellow citizens, whose lives have been an inspiration to the people of this commonwealth." The resolution also paid further tribute to the work of Admiral Gleaves and it was finally resolved "that the committees from the two houses of the general assembly charged with the execution of the purposes of this resolution be composed of such members as saw service in our war with Germany."

Mrs. Harrison Brand, jr., has as her house guest at her home in Pasadena, Mrs. John F. Conklin, of West Point, N.Y.

Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., entertained at a tea dance for young people at the Cafe St. Mark in Washington on March 30.

A son, Arthur Francis O'Keefe, was born to Capt. Arthur J. O'Keefe, U.S.A., and Mrs. O'Keefe at Annapolis, Md., on April 2, 1921.

Mrs. John T. Sayles is at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., where she is undergoing treatment for a serious heart condition.

Col. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., and Mrs. de Loffre sailed this week for Europe, where they will spend the next six months in study and travel.

Lieut. Col. T. B. Seigle, U.S.A., Mrs. Seigle and Major R. E. Graham, U.S.A., were recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif.

Major Creswell Garlington, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Garlington have moved to their apartment at the Biltmore, Biltmore street, Washington.

Col. John W. Joyce, U.S.A., and Mrs. Joyce entertained at dinner at their apartment in Washington on April 1 in honor of General Pershing.

Mrs. J. W. Burns, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has returned to her home after a visit with her cousins, Capt. R. Englis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Englis, at Camp Pike, Ark.

Col. J. T. Conrad, U.S.A., and Mrs. Conrad entertained in Washington a party of sixteen at dinner at Rauscher's before the Army dance on March 29.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Comdr. George N. Reeves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reeves at Parrish Memorial Hospital, Portsmouth, Pa., on March 31, 1921.

Mrs. William S. Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, U.S.N., had as her guest for the Easter holidays at her home in Farmington, Conn., her sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, of New York.

Major Noble Wiley, U.S.A., and family are now settled in Tientsin, China. Major Wiley has been transferred to the 15th U.S. Infantry. Noble Wiley, jr., will return to the States this fall.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Haines, adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., who is again on duty at headquarters after an inspection tour in Haiti and Santo Domingo, reports conditions at both places excellent.

Comdr. S. C. Hooper, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hooper entertained at a buffet supper in Washington on April 2 in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Hall, the company going later to dance at the Chevy Chase Club.

Comdr. Fred F. Rogers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rogers entertained at dinner at their home in Washington on April 4 in honor of the Japanese naval attaché, Capt. Yoshitaka Uryeda, who will soon return to Japan.

Mrs. Edgar B. Larimer, wife of Captain Larimer, U.S.N., commanding the naval torpedo station at Alexandria, Va., has returned from Seattle, Wash., and joined Captain Larimer in Alexandria, where they have taken a house.

Mrs. Clarence Pennell Baxter entertained the Sewing and Current Events Club at San Juan, P.R., March 16. The guests included Mesdames Jarvis, Russell, Rowe, Vazquez-Bruno, Mayben, Wood, Leard, Dempewolf, Green, Copeland, Weyand and Miss Peters.

Major Clarence A. Mitchell, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has been ordered to Joplin, Mo., as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Missouri, is now located at the New Yates Hotel. After the arrival of their furniture Major and Mrs. Mitchell will be at home at 224 Byers avenue, Joplin.

Lieut. Col. Cienard McLaughlin, U.S.A., Mrs. McLaughlin and Miss Marion McLaughlin, formerly of Camp Dix, N.J., have sub-leased a home at 21 Eastbourne road, Newton Centre, a suburb of Boston. Colonel McLaughlin is on duty with the National Guard of Massachusetts and Miss Marion McLaughlin is attending Miss Allen's School at West Newton.

Col. R. H. Rolfe, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been in command of the U.S. Liquidation Mission in England at London, closed that office on Jan. 31 last, and after a leave, spent on the Riviera, accompanied by Mrs. Rolfe and their daughter, Miss Grace Rolfe, has returned to the United States on the transport Cambrai. Colonel Rolfe has reported to the Quartermaster General and Mrs. Rolfe and daughter are at the Aldin Hotel in Philadelphia.

Mrs. John C. Kelton, widow of Adjutant Gen. John C. Kelton, U.S.A., who has been visiting in Massachusetts, will soon return to her home in Washington, D.C., 1827 Kalorama road. Until April 19 her address will be care of Gen. William Ennis, U.S.A., 54 Kay street, Newport, R.I. In July Mrs. Kelton expects to sail for England. The Springfield Republican in its issue of March 11 has a special article on experiences of Mrs. Kelton at various inaugurations at Washington. The first sixteen years of her life were spent abroad in Holland and Dresden. The first inaugural she attended was that of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in 1869, as President of the United States. She attended the inaugural of Grover Cleveland as President, which took place in a heavy snow storm. She witnessed the swearing into office of President Theodore Roosevelt, after McKinley's death. She attended the inauguration of President Wilson, and has interviewed Presidents Johnson, Harrison, Cleveland and Roosevelt in the interest of enterprises in which she takes an interest, which includes the Army and Navy Relief Society and the Women's Relief Corps.

Among the many pleasant entertainments on the Isthmus during the recent visit of the Congressional party to Panama was a dinner given by Col. Herbert O. Williams, Chief of Staff, Panama Canal Department, and Mrs. Williams, which was followed by a dance at the Tivoli Hotel. The table decorations at the dinner were most unique, the diners being seated around a table, in the middle of which was a lagoon representing a Japanese scene. Miniature boats floating on the lagoon were given the appearance of moving under their own power by the activities of several small live alligators and turtles. All went well until one of the alligators grew tired of the sport of boating and decided to leave his watery berth and join in the feast. Mine host McEwen, of the Tivoli, however, soon convinced Mr. Alligator that his welcome ended the moment he left the lagoon. Among the guests of Col. and Mrs. Williams were Senator and Mrs. Ashurst, Senator McKinley, Rear Admiral Johnston, Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Representative and Mrs. Humphreys, Representative and Mrs. Taylor, Representative and Mrs. Saunders, Representative Denison, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Houston, Misses Yates, McGhee, Herman and Collier, of the Congressional party; Mr. Graham, British chargé to Panama; Miss Anita Ehrman, of Panama; Col. and Mrs. Hicks, Major and Mrs. Tilton, Captain Dunkle, Lieutenants Bultman and Palmer.

A son, John Bridgford Staley, jr., was born to the wife of Mr. J. B. Staley, former lieutenant commander, U.S.N., at Bridgeport, Conn., on April 5, 1921.

Lieut. Homer Banister Pettit, 6th U.S. Engrs., and Mrs. Pettit announce the birth of a son, Homer Banister Pettit, jr., on Feb. 27, 1921, at Rockford, Ill.

Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell, U.S.N., was host at dinner on April 2 in Washington in honor of Miss Emily Watts, daughter of Capt. William C. Watts.

Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, wife of Captain Brumby, U.S.N., who with her children spent the past winter at Captain Brumby's home in Athens, Ga., has joined him in Philadelphia.

Capt. Maurice G. Holmes, U.S.M.C., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Costello in Washington for ten days, has left for his station in Norfolk. Captain Holmes has been on duty in Santo Domingo for the past two years.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wood entertained at a dinner of ten guests in Washington on April 1 in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge, taking their guests later to the Navy and Marine Corps dance.

#### "B" CLASSIFICATION CASES.

Mr. Caldwell Discusses Opinion by Justice McCoy.

Former Representative Charles Pope Caldwell of New York city, in discussing the recent opinion rendered by Chief Justice McCoy, noted in our issue of April 2, page 854, said to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that he believed it should give encouragement to officers or former officers of the Army who had been affected adversely by "B" classification to bring their cases before the proper court for judicial action. "I am no longer a member of Congress," he said, "neither am I licensed to practice in the courts of the District of Columbia which would have jurisdiction over such cases, since the Secretary of War, against whom the appeal would be taken, is located there. I regret, therefore, that I cannot tender my services in this regard, however much I would like to do so. But I believe that those who take exception to the methods of 'B' classification should realize that they have opportunity for a judicial review of their cases. I have read the opinion of Mr. Justice McCoy (in the case of Col. W. F. Creary against the Secretary of War) in behalf of certain Class 'B' officers and in the argument of which I participated as *amicus curiae*, and I am very highly pleased with the victory. I believe every officer that feels himself aggrieved on account of his final classification can now move in the courts for the relief granted in these cases provided that he prosecutes his claim without delay. Of course the officer might expect that next September his name will again appear on the tentative list of Class 'B' officers, but this should not deter him from making a fight to save his good name which has been so ruthlessly injured by the policy heretofore pursued by the War Department.

"I feel reasonably satisfied that the new Secretary of War, operating through a new Chief of Staff, will undoubtedly find a way under the decision to form a new set of rules and regulations for future classification that will be fair to both the Government and the officers and will not outrage the sense of justice of those who have been taught to respect the rules of law common to all English-speaking countries and to abhor Prussianism in every form. All this could have, and probably would have, been avoided had those who undertook to administer Sec. 24b consulted the Judge Advocate General's office in the first instance, or even if they had bowed to the will of Congress in establishing the single list and promotion by seniority and not sought to establish by indirection a system of promotion by selection. I cannot believe that the new Secretary of War, with his long legislative experience, will undertake such a thing nor permit it to continue now that there is an opportunity to rectify the wrong.

"It has always been the legislative idea, as I understand it, to protect the officer who has devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country and particularly those who have served with honor and distinction. I don't think the Secretary of War would be justified in reinstating any officer unless he made application to the courts and I therefore strongly urge everyone who has been dismissed or retired against his will to immediately take legal steps to obtain reinstatement."

#### AERIAL MAPPING OF MISSISSIPPI LANDS.

Plans are in preparation for the aerial mapping of the Mississippi swamp lands in the state of Mississippi by the Army Air Service. The work is in co-operation with the U.S. Public Health Service and will be done with a view to its completion by the latter part of July. The section to be mapped in the west central part of state, includes the corporations of Rosedale, Cleveland and Merigold, Miss., and the Army Air Service is confident that in this enterprise it will demonstrate superiority of aerial photography in this particular kind of work. The flat nature of the territory and the prevailing method of farming are described as being ideal for photographic mapping, the large field under cultivation providing adequate landing facilities for aircraft.

#### Seaplanes for Photographic Mapping of Mississippi Delta.

The work of photographic mapping of another section of the Mississippi river, the delta of the Mississippi, will start immediately, according to an announcement from the Navy Department. Seaplanes from the U.S. Naval Air Station at Pensacola will conduct the mapping work and after finishing the photographic flights requested by the Army will obtain additional picture for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in order to complete the maps of the gulf coast which that bureau has under way. It is estimated that by mapping these inaccessible areas from the air many thousands of dollars will be saved over the old method of triangulation and surface mapping and survey. The photographic mapping, the announcement states, could not be performed by the Army Air Service, principally due to the lack of landing fields in the vicinity. The Army has no aviation facilities in the delta, but is to supply the gasoline and oil for the mapping planes and subsistence for the crews.

#### RETIRED N.C.O.'S OF WAR SERVICE.

In regard to the retired N.C.O.'s of war service a correspondent suggests that "in view of the fact that a could not get examinations and commissions before the



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armistice was signed, it would be a fair recognition of the value of their experience and loyalty if all the retired N.O.O.'s who were detailed to active duty and served overseas in the World War were made eligible to warrant rank."

#### NEW 155-MM. GUN MOTOR CARRIAGE.

The Ordnance Department has delivered at Camp Jackson, S.C., four 155-mm. gun motor carriages for an extensive series of tests. These motor carriages were built after the design of Mr. Walter Christie of the Front Drive Motor Co. of Hoboken, N.J., and embody the results of a number of years of work towards producing a faster and more mobile type of gun carriage than has ever been issued before. They are of the combined wheel and track-laying type. When operated over rough ground or swampy places or on any other place requiring a low unit ground pressure a track, which passes over the wheels, is used. On good roads the tracks are removed and carried on a shelf over the wheels and the vehicle runs on four wheels in the same manner as a truck. Each side of the vehicle is equipped with four wheels which have twin solid tires. The two center wheels on each side can be raised when the carriage is traveling as a wheeled vehicle, or lowered when the track is used. These gun carriages weigh 40,000 pounds. When the tracks are used the ground pressure is about six pounds per square inch, which is considerable less than the bearing pressure on a man's shoe, so that the vehicle can pass over softer ground than a man can walk over without sinking in. The power plant consists of a six-cylinder 5½-hp. rated at 120 horsepower, giving speed from two to fifteen miles per hour. Each transmission set has four speeds forward and four reverse, which gives a wide range for various kinds of terrain and also allows the vehicle to operate with either the muzzle end of the gun or the breach end first, a decided advantage under certain conditions. The gun mounted on these vehicles is known as the 155-mm. Filloux gun, model 1918. The tests at the Aberdeen Proving Ground between these guns mounted on the motor carriages and on their regular wheeled mount showed that the motor carriage gave much better stability. With this type of motor gun carriage the usual labor of preparing an emplacement for firing is dispensed with. The vehicle can be maneuvered into position and with very slight amount of preparation of the ground can be fired in a very short time. Having its own means of propulsion, battery positions can be changed very quickly.

#### AIR SERVICE MATERIEL IMPROVEMENT.

In announcing the awards of the contracts for 235 airplanes for the Army Air Service, referred to on page 869, Secretary of War Weeks stated that since the armistice the equipment of the Air Service had deteriorated to an extent which made it imperative to take steps to again bring it to the point of efficiency which had been reached at the end of hostilities. Many of the airplanes now in use, he said, would be useless in case of an emergency, and except for the seventy new Thomas Morse and Glenn L. Martin machines now being delivered on a former contract the equipment of the Air Service was more than three years old and therefore obsolete. The contracts were awarded to the lowest bidders, ten manufacturers submitting estimates. For the 200 Thomas Morse airplanes the Boeing Airplane Co. of Seattle, Wash., bid \$1,448,000. The highest bid was \$2,760,000, showing the wide range of the estimates. The other bidders were the L. W. F. Engineering Corporation, the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Co., the Thomas Morse Airplane Co., Aeromarine Co., Gallaudet Airplane Co., the Dayton-Wright Co., G. Elias & Bro. of Buffalo, N.Y., and Louis Widderman of New Jersey. Delivery of these machines is to be made in lots of fifty. The same concerns and Glenn L. Martin bid on the Martin bombing airplanes. This contract, which calls for the delivery of the thirty-five machines in one lot, was awarded to the L. W. F. Engineering Corporation, of Garden City, N.Y., at \$23,000 for each machine. The high bid was \$35,000 a machine. The Thomas Morse is the regulation Army single-seat pursuit airplane, of which fifty are now being delivered to the Army on a former contract. The Glenn Martin bombing airplane is the standard Army bombardment machine. The last of twenty of these planes contracted for some months ago has just been been delivered to the Air Service. The first of the new pursuit planes are to be delivered in about six months. The fact that ten manufacturers submitted bids was regarded as an indication that the industry is in a fairly prosperous condition despite the decreased activity in aeronautics since the end of the war.

#### CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL FOR Q.M.O.R.C.

With 500 lieutenants of the Reserve as its new class, the Quartermaster Corps has started the first Army correspondence school. There will be two classes a year, each with a series of ten lessons, and officers of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps who desire in time of peace to fit themselves for any emergency will be taught the general duties pertaining to supply, construction, transportation, and administration. During the recent emergency officers who were most valuable as specialists were handicapped because they did not know Army methods in general, the principles of accounting for property, the disbursement of funds, the handling of correspondence, the making of contracts and agreements, or the routine of supply. All this it is intended to obviate by grounding the officers of the Reserve in advance of any call to active duty. An information section has been established in the office of the Quartermaster General, Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, with a view to replying to inquiries from Reserve officers of the Quartermaster Corps, and to make available information concerning new matters.

#### CURTAILMENT OF TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

On July 1 next, to each War Department bureau, post and station will be allotted a certain sum of money which may be used for the payment of telegrams during fiscal year 1922. Unless specific authority is obtained from the War Department this amount shall not be exceeded. A habit has developed in the Service, during and since hostilities, of communicating by telegram when a letter would serve the purpose just as well and it is believed that a great deal of the expense to the Government will be curtailed by the new method of allotment of funds. A change in the method of paying War Department telegraph bills also has been instituted which was occasioned by the Western Union Telegraph Company declining to continue the former practice which required it to maintain separate offices in Washington solely for

the purpose of taking care of the book work connected with the handling of Government business. The plan, so far as the War Department is concerned, is set forth in Circular No. 86, W.D., March 25, 1921, which prescribes that a charge account shall be opened for each War Department bureau in Washington as also for each post and station throughout the country. Telegrams which originate in bureaus, posts and stations will be charged to these pay accounts. Those that are sent by officers and employees on a travel status to their office or post will be sent collect. All other telegrams sent by such officers and employees will be prepaid in cash by the sender at the Government rate, but he may be reimbursed by the disbursing officer of his post or station.

#### UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE TO BIDDERS.

It having come to the attention of the War Department that unauthorized assistance has been given in the preparation of proposals for supplies for the Army, attention of the Service has been directed to the provisions of Pars. 527 and 530, Army Regulations. It is stated that a strict compliance not only with the letter but with the spirit of the provisions of these paragraphs is enjoined upon all persons having to do with proposals. Unauthorized assistance, as referred to in Par. 527, embraces giving advice to prospective bidders as to the amount of money that has been estimated or reserved for a given procurement; information as to the character or quality of the supplies to be procured, furnished informally to one or more prospective bidders, and not furnished formally to all prospective bidders alike in the circular proposal issued; information as to the amount paid for the same or similar articles on a previous procurement, or the production cost of such articles during the war. Pars. 528 and 529, Army Regulations, which indicate the classes of information which should be furnished to bidders, remain in force and the properly designated persons in procurement divisions are charged with the responsibility of furnishing such authorized information to all bidders alike. No other persons, it is emphasized, will furnish information of any character to prospective bidders directly. If such information is desired to be communicated, it will be communicated through procurement divisions to the bidder. In the preparation of forms for requisition for supplies or non-personal services the estimated cost will hereafter be omitted. The estimated cost or amount of money available for a given procurement will also be omitted from memoranda or correspondence exchanged in connection with the preparation of the requisition. Every effort will be made to accord equal consideration to all bidders for Army supplies.

#### PASSPORTS NOT REQUIRED FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The State Department announced on April 4 that American citizens may now leave or enter the United States without passports and aliens residing here may leave without American visas. Aliens entering the country must have passports as heretofore. This announcement was made following the receipt of an opinion by Attorney General Daugherty to the effect that the Passport Control act of May 22, 1918, was terminated by Pub. Res. 64 of March 3, so far as it relates to American citizens, but that a provision in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation act of March 2 extends indefinitely the Government's control over aliens seeking to enter the country. While American citizens may now leave the country without passports, for their own protection and convenience while abroad they are urged not to do so. Persons who do not desire to provide themselves with regular passports should inquire of diplomatic or consular officers of the countries which they expect to visit as to what documents, if any, may be accepted by those countries in lieu of passports.

#### CONFERENCE ON WAR PREPAREDNESS AT FORT CROOK.

Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., commanding 7th Corps Area, presided at a conference attended by a number of Army officers and the adjutants general of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and Arkansas, held at Fort Crook, Neb., on April 7 for the purpose of considering the subject of the mobilization of troops in the 7th Corps Area in case of emergency. Col. La Roy S. Upton, U.S.A., chief of staff, 7th Corps Area, made an address and is quoted in a press dispatch from Omaha as saying that indications are plain that there will be another war and that this is the time to prepare. He added: "We won't have any world powers holding our enemies at bay until we can get prepared to make war. We will have to be in a position to start out at a moment's notice and to fight our battles alone. Efforts must be made to wipe out existing jealousies between the National Guard, the Reserve Corps and the Regular Army. Jealousy detracts and prevents speedy and efficient work."

#### APPEAL TO CHURCHES TO AID MEDAL DISTRIBUTION.

From the office of Chief of Chaplains John T. Axton, U.S.A., there will go out on April 15 185,000 circular letters to clergymen of all denominations in the United States requesting their aid in the distribution of the Victory Medal. In addition individual letters will go out to bishops and other high church authorities urging them to ask clergymen to emphasize the importance of placing before their congregations the facts as to the medal. The letter, which is signed by Chaplain Axton, says, in part: "The War Department is especially desirous that each one who is entitled to the Victory Medal may have the pleasure and privilege of possessing it. You will render a distinct service if you will give publicity through your pulpit, your church calendar and your local press to the simple method of securing a medal which may well become a prized heirloom."

#### MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR 1,222 A.E.F. MEN.

Memorial services in honor of 1,222 members of the American Expeditionary Forces who died overseas, and whose bodies were brought to this country from France in the transport Cambrai a few days earlier, were held at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., on April 6 in the presence of more than 2,000 persons. Major Gen. John F. O'Bryan, N.Y.N.G., who commanded the 27th Division, A.E.F., headed a delegation of soldiers who fought overseas and who attended the services. The greater number of bodies were those of Tennesseans, but there were 400 from the 27th Division. The bodies will be sent to various places for interment.

## THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.  
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

#### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 79-0, APRIL 6, 1921, W.D.  
Capt. E. G. Watson, Q.M.O. (Inf.) is assigned to 38th Inf. and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.  
Major A. M. Lehman, M.C., to Fort Leavenworth for duty.  
Capt. V. T. Seut, M.C., to Bohling Field, Anacostia, D.C., for duty.  
First Lieut. R. H. Magee, A.S., to Long Island Air Reserve Depot, Long Island City, N.Y., for duty.  
Chaplain P. J. Kilkeany to Honolulu, Hawaii, on the transport to sail about May 5, 1921, for duty.  
Leave two months to Lieut. Col. A. Poillon, Cav., with permission to visit the United States, to terminate at such time as will enable him to report at Bucharest, Rumania, by June 15.  
Leave for three months to Capt. W. D. Tabor, Cav.  
Capt. R. Derby, C.A.C., is assigned to coast defenses of San Francisco for duty.  
Capt. M. Morgan, C.A.C., will report to 39th Brigade, C.A.C., for duty.

The following officers of Infantry are assigned as follows:  
Capt.—A. H. Peyton, 51st Inf.; J. P. Murphy, 42d; C. M. Easley, 87th; J. W. Whitney, 46th; S. L. Conner, 29th; A. J. McFarland, 29th; M. D. Savelle, 45th; O. A. Pritchett, 30th; L. D. Zech, 52d; L. D. Bogan, 37th; T. R. Miller, 61st; E. D. Ferguson, 39th; O. C. Lewis, 24th; H. R. Simmons, 42d; E. W. Miller, 50th, and T. B. Burgess, 41st; O. A. Russell, Tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; E. E. Walker, 16th Inf.; R. M. Robinson, 34th; E. E. Brooks, 29th; R. P. Arnold, 87th; J. V. Stark, 53d; W. M. Tenney, 2d Military Police Co.; B. Moran, 21st Inf.; W. H. Wells, 42d; D. E. Alfonsi, 19th; A. M. Shearer, 31st; K. L. Berry, 27th; B. F. O'Connor, Jr., 5th; R. J. Potts, 14th; W. F. Magill, Jr., 44th; J. G. Hart, 50th; R. T. Kendrick, 57th; P. McC. Vernon, 31st; M. E. Toole, 43d.

The following officers of Infantry are assigned as follows:  
Capt.—C. F. Driver, 44th Inf.; W. W. Millard, 51st; A. G. Hutchinson, H. L. Littlefield and A. T. Wright, 15th; A. E. Dedick, 50th; W. E. Bashore, 33d; H. McC. Evans, 35th; M. J. Mulcahy, 33d; L. O. Dill, 8th; L. D. Yates, 9th; M. R. Goodyear, 50th; E. K. Brockway, 5th. First Lieut.—LeR. W. Yarborough, 31st Inf.; L. J. Lockett, 45th; J. C. Horne, 44th; E. W. Broadlaw, 50th; L. D. Yeaton, 27th; T. R. Winstead, 50th; J. A. Hinton, 27th; J. R. Maness, 43d; W. K. Bohler, 3d; J. L. Bolt, 45th; E. W. Kilpack, 27th; C. L. Marshall, 57th; H. T. Edwards and F. B. Forbes, 45th; W. E. Donegan, 57th; N. O. Cunn, 44th; J. A. Murphy, 50th; F. W. Stout, 45th; A. Pierson, 42d; S. G. Kindall, 43d; R. E. Ennis, 35th; R. H. Soule, 31st; P. Collins, 50th, and H. E. Beine, 51st.

The following officers of Infantry are assigned as follows:  
Capt.—W. G. Hillard, Jr., 8th Inf.; R. M. Browning, 50th; W. R. Keicham, 15th; E. Jackson, 50th; R. B. Smith, 5th; T. G. Hannon, 33d; E. W. Lockwood, 62d; E. A. Smith, 54th; F. C. Harding, 15th; J. W. Arnold, 50th; R. F. Hurless and W. D. McMillin, 8th; W. D. Powell and R. R. Bacon, 50th; G. E. Cook, 48d; M. L. Howard, 8th; W. S. Wood, 57th; F. O. Stephens, 36th; P. S. Jones, 53d; J. B. Smith, 43d; P. Steele, 3d; L. N. Johnson, 33d; R. E. Cummings, 15th; L. S. Stickney and K. B. Gunn, 8th; J. L. Davy, 44th; R. Skinner, 10th; C. B. Whitehead, 5th, and W. A. Swift, 15th; E. L. Rice, Prov. M.G. Batin; M. S. Chester, 50th Inf.; J. L. Garza, 15th; T. D. Joiner and H. A. Tribolet, 5th; R. L. Stack, 28th; H. R. Evans, 50th.

The following officers are relieved from further assignment and duty with regiments indicated after their names: Capt. Ben-Hur Chastaine, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. J. Forster, 26th Inf.

Capt. J. W. Heize, Inf. (promoted subject to examination), having been found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced.

First Lieut. S. N. Partridge, Inf., is assigned to the 49th Inf.

Contract Surg. R. T. Yoe to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty.

#### G.O. 9, MARCH 3, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to the following: Designation of motor repair section; supply zones; instructions pertaining to the purchase, inspection of, and payment for supplies for the Army.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

In addition to his other duties, Lieut. Col. S. Heintzelman, G.S., is detailed as polo representative for the 6th Corps Area, vice Lieut. Col. G. Johnston, Cav., relieved. (March 29, 6th Corps Area.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major T. H. Lowe, A.G., from detail in The A.G.D. and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth Sept. 5 for duty as a student officer at the School of the Line. (April 4, W.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. F. E. Harris, I.G., now sick in station hospital, Fort Howard, Md., will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (March 28, 3d Corps Area.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Capt. E. E. Barton, Q.M.O., to Jeffersonville, Ind., Intermediate Depot for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Capt. H. M. Thatcher, Q.M.O., will report to general superintendent Army Transport Service, Hoboken, N.J., for duty and station. (April 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. S. H. Baker, Q.M.C., to Camp Jeap, Ga., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. Q. Jeffords, Jr., Q.M.C. (C.A.C.), from further detail in Q.M.C. and is assigned to 31st Artillery Brigade (U.A.C.) and to Camp Lewis for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. L. Shearman, Q.M.C., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty as assistant to Q.M. relieving Capt. E. A. Manthey, Q.M.O., who will proceed to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (April 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. F. Morell, Q.M.O., will report to commanding general Hawaiian Department for duty as assistant commandant of the School for Bakers and Cooks, Hawaiian Dept. (April 1, W.D.)

So much of Par. 44, S.O. 30-0, W.D., Feb. 5, 1921, as relates to 1st Lieut. W. L. Shearman, Q.M.O., is revoked. (April 2, W.D.)

Staff Sergt. J. R. Haight, Jr., Q.M.C. (Transportation), to Coblenz, Germany, on transport sailing about April 5, 1921, to assist the overseas courier. (April 1, W.D.)

Tech. Sergt. P. Ballard, Q.M.O., will be retired at Fort Hancock, N.J., and to home. (March 29, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. H. S. Greenleaf, M.C., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Leave three months to Major M. A. Dailley, M.C., about May 23, with permission to leave the continental limits of U.S. (April 4, W.D.)

Capt. R. W. Layton, M.C., will report to 1st Corps Area, Boston, for duty and will join station. (April 4, W.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. E. A. Lodge, M.C. (April 4, W.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. J. M. Huddleston, M.C. (April 4, W.D.)



Capt. M. L. Shelby, M.C., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty (April 4, W.D.).  
Leave two months to Capt. S. W. Pennington, M.A.C., about May 1, 1921. (April 5, W.D.).  
First Lieut. B. A. McDermott, M.C., to Hoboken, N.J., as transport surgeon. (April 4, W.D.).

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. J. L. Olsen, D.C., to Edgewood, Md., for duty. (April 4, W.D.).  
The following officers of D.C. to camps specified for duty: First Lieut. C. S. Soren, Camp Jackson, S.C., and C. E. Calvery, Camp Meade, Md. (April 4, W.D.).

#### MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

Capt. C. L. Brown, M.A.C., will report at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty. (March 31, W.D.).  
Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, about April 1, to Capt. Arthur Morehouse, M.A.C., 8th Corps Area. (March 25, St. Corps Area.).

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. J. W. Worthington, V.C. (April 2, W.D.).  
Second Lieut. D. I. Stanters, V.R.C., Fort Keogh, Mont., to home and from further active duty. (April 5, W.D.).

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.  
Leave three months, about June 3, with permission to leave the continental limits of the United States, to Major H. A. Finch, C.E. (April 4, W.D.).  
Leave one month and five days to Capt. E. H. Levy, C.E. (April 1, W.D.).  
Leave one month to Capt. G. J. Nold, C.E., with permission to apply for an extension. (April 1, W.D.).  
Leave one month to 1st Lieut. J. C. Arrowsmith, C.E. (April 1, W.D.).  
Leave two months to 1st Lieut. C. P. Hardy, C.E. (April 1, W.D.).

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.  
Major C. A. Schimelfeng, O.D., to Washington to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (April 1, W.D.).  
Major P. J. O'Shaughnessy, O.D., to Jacksonville, Tenn., for duty as C.O. Old Hickory Ordnance Reserve Depot, relieving 1st Lieut. J. L. Aman, O.D., who will report to C.O. for duty. (April 4, W.D.).  
Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major R. Taylor, May 1, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Capt. W. E. Dittmars to Erie Proving Ground, Ohio; Capt. C. A. Watkins to command the Curtis Bay Ordnance Reserve Depot, South Baltimore, Md., April 10, (April 5, W.D.).  
Capt. P. K. Kelly, O.D., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty as C.O. of 30th Ordnance Co. (April 2, W.D.).  
Capt. H. B. Ely, O.D., to Watertown Arsenal for duty. (April 4, W.D.).  
Capt. T. H. Nixon, O.D., to Watertown Arsenal for duty. (April 4, W.D.).  
Master Sergt. A. M. Hamilton, O.D., will be retired at Presidio of San Francisco and to home. (March 29, W.D.).

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.  
Capt. G. E. Hill, Jr., S.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as per assignment. (April 1, W.D.).

#### AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.  
Capt. R. A. Gibson, A.S., to Fairfield Air Intermediate Depot, Ohio, for duty. (April 2, W.D.).  
First Lieut. G. W. Parry, A.S., to Manila on transport to sail about July 5. (March 31, W.D.).  
First Lieut. R. D. Biggs, A.S., will proceed to Langley Field, Va., (April 2, W.D.).  
First Lieut. W. S. Gravelly, A.S., will remain on duty at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla. (April 2, W.D.).  
First Lieut. E. L. Hurst, A.S., to San Antonio Air Intermediate Depot for duty. (April 2, W.D.).  
First Lieut. N. Schramm, A.S., to Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., for duty.

#### CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN J. T. AXTON, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.  
Chaplain S. J. Miller, 46th Inf., at for duty from sick, will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, and join regiment. (March 25, 8th Corps Area.).  
Chaplain Z. T. Vincent is assigned to duty at Camp Normale, Texas. (April 5, W.D.).

#### CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.  
Leave one month to Col. P. A. Murphy, Cav. (April 5, W.D.).  
Lieut. Col. C. R. Norton, Cav., is attached to 76th F.A. and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty. (March 31, W.D.).  
Lieut. Col. E. S. West, Cav., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (April 2, W.D.).  
The leave granted Major M. M. Wheeler-Nicholson, Cav., is extended one month. (March 31, W.D.).  
Major J. V. Spring, Cav., on sick leave at San Antonio, to Fort Sam Houston and report to an Army retiring board for examination by the board. (April 2, W.D.).  
Capt. N. M. Imboden, Cav., is assigned to 1st Cav., Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (March 31, W.D.).  
Capt. D. R. Dunkle, Cav. (D.O.L.), was on March 18 relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. C. W. Kennedy, U.S.A., and was detailed as acting aide-de-camp. (March 18, P.C.Z.).  
The following officers are detailed in A.S. and from 9th Cavalry, in Philippines, to Arcadia, Fla., not later than July 26 for pilot training for land-air craft, for the course commencing Aug. 1, 1921: Capt. R. C. Candee and 1st Lieut. R. H. Ballard, Cav. (April 1, W.D.).  
First Lieut. W. H. Little, 8th Cav., is transferred to 1st Cav. and to Douglas, Ariz., and join regiment. (April 2, W.D.).  
Leave two months, with permission to visit the United States, to 1st Lieut. M. Rhoads, 12th Cav., about April 20. (March 16, P.C.Z.).  
The leave granted 1st Lieut. H. L. R. K. Albro, Cav., is extended twenty-five days. (April 5, W.D.).

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.  
Leave two months to Major W. J. Wrona, F.A. (April 4, W.D.).  
The following officers of F.A. are assigned as indicated: Capt. J. G. White, 79th F.A., Camp Meade, Md.; E. E. Roberts, 79th F.A., Camp Meade, Md.; W. J. Egan, 78th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; W. A. Ray, 8th F.A., Camp Dix, N.J.; First Lieut. C. G. Denson, 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; J. H. McWilliams, 18th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; J. F. Morrison, 80th F.A., Camp Meade, Md.; R. R. Baker, Jr., 70th F.A., Camp Meade, Md.; J. T. Berry, 17th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.; C. E. Pease, 79th F.A., Camp Meade, Md. (April 4, W.D.).  
Capt. H. E. Camp, F.A., will report to commanding general A.F. in Germany for duty. (April 4, W.D.).  
The following officers of F.A. are assigned as indicated: Capt. F. C. Fleming, 7th F.A., Camp Dix, N.J.; L. F. Crane, 77th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; S. White, Jr., 6th F.A., Camp Dix, N.J.; L. J. Compton, 80th F.A., Camp Meade, Md.; P. P. Clark, 82d F.A., Fort Bliss, Texas; M. L. Craig, 12th F.A., Schofield Barracks, H.T.; O. B. Cole, 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas; F. Gosnell, Jr., 5th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.; First Lieut. H. D. Baker, 10th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; H. E. Baker, 10th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; U. O. Cummings, 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; T. S. Gunby, 8th F.A., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (April 4, W.D.).  
Leave two months to 1st Lieut. R. D. Sproul, F.A. (March 31, W.D.).  
The following officers of F.A. will report to commandant Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, Ky., for duty as student

officers: Capt. R. G. Hunter and 1st Lieut. E. M. Taylor. (April 4, W.D.).

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.O.A.  
Leave two months and fifteen days, with permission to visit the United States, granted Col. A. Hamilton, C.O.A., about April 15, 1921. (March 7, P.C.Z.).  
Major R. C. Harrison, C.O.A., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (March 31, W.D.).  
Major P. D. Bunker, C.O.A., from Panama to Washington for duty in office of Chief Militia Bureau. (March 31, W.D.).  
Major T. M. Spaulding, C.O.A., to Panama C.Z. for duty. (April 1, W.D.).  
Leave one month to Major J. T. H. O'Rear, C.O.A. (April 1, W.D.).  
Major J. H. Hood, C.O.A., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, C.O.A., Washington N.G., and to Seattle. (April 4, W.D.).  
The leave granted Major O. C. Warner, C.O.A., is extended one month. (April 4, W.D.).  
Sick leave two months to Major T. M. Spaulding, C.O.A. (April 4, W.D.).  
Leave one month to Capt. S. H. Taber, C.O.A. (April 2, W.D.).  
Sergt. J. Newlin, Battery B, 53d C.O.A., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Eustis, Va., and to home. (March 30, W.D.).

#### INFANTRY.

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.  
Col. W. R. Sample, Inf., having reported in person March 28, is assigned to duty at headquarters 4th Corps Area, with station at Fort McPherson, Ga., pending his assignment to a unit of the Organized Reserves. (March 29, 4th Corps Area.).  
Col. H. L. Jackson, Inf., will proceed to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (April 2, W.D.).  
Col. J. J. Bradley, Inf., is detailed to duty with Organized Reserves and will report to commanding general 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y., for duty pending his assignment to such a unit. (April 4, W.D.).  
Leave three months to Lieut. Col. B. G. Ruttencutter, Inf., about April 1, 1921. (March 31, W.D.).  
Lieut. Col. H. F. Sykes, 10th Inf., is detailed in the A.G.D. and to Chicago, Ill., for duty in connection with the distribution of Victory medals. (April 4, W.D.).  
Major A. Rutherford, 64th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is detailed in the A.G.D. and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (March 31, W.D.).  
Leave two months to Major H. B. Keen, Inf. (April 2, W.D.).  
Major R. L. Platt, 52d Inf., is transferred to 21st Inf. and to Anchorage, Alaska, for duty. (April 4, W.D.).  
Leave two months, about July 1, to Major C. B. Elliott, Inf. (April 4, W.D.).  
Major H. J. Weeks, Inf., is attached to 10th Inf. and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (April 4, W.D.).  
So much of Par. 10, S.O. 119-0, W.D., March 9, 1921, as relates to Major S. J. Sutherland, Inf., is revoked. (April 4, W.D.).

The following officers of Inf. are assigned as indicated: Capt. J. Taylor, Tanks, Camp Benning, Ga.; G. LeC. Ramsey, 52d Inf.; P. L. Porter, 64th Inf.; J. T. Dibrell, 3d Inf.; T. E. Roderick, 58th Inf.; R. E. Duff, 46th Inf.; I. C. Seuder, 34th Inf.; P. L. Sadler, 56th Inf.; J. H. Rodman, 58th Inf.; D. S. Grimm, 46th Inf.; B. B. Bein, 58th Inf.; A. H. Dumas, 17th Inf.; P. T. Baker, 58th Inf.; W. F. Rehm, 59th Inf.; E. N. Fay, 15th Inf.; W. J. H. Ryan, 48th Inf.; J. H. Andrews, 55th Inf.; H. Barclay, 34th Inf. (March 31, W.D.).  
Leave one month to Capt. E. Almon, Inf., about April 1. (March 31, W.D.).  
Capt. S. Cutler, Inf., now on duty with 22d Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (April 1, W.D.).  
Capt. F. E. Barber, Inf., is assigned to headquarters 3d Inf. Brigade as a member of the brigade staff. (April 1, W.D.).

The following officers of Inf. are assigned as indicated: Capt. T. J. Guilbeau, 46th Inf.; W. R. McKeynolds, 36th Inf.; F. J. Pearson, 17th Inf.; T. M. Martin, 46th Inf.; L. L. W. Meinen, 46th Inf.; A. Adair, 12th Inf.; H. P. Gray, 25th Inf.; A. R. Brian, 10th Inf.; C. McK. Innis, 19th Inf.; O. J. Neundorfer, Jr., Tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; T. F. Brenahan, 25th Inf.; R. G. Lehman, 17th Inf.; W. C. Louisville, 16th Inf.; C. H. Sears, 10th Inf.; O. R. Luyton, 48th Inf.; H. D. Adair, 20th Inf.; A. J. Kennedy, 36th Inf.; P. H. Partridge, 48th Inf.; M. E. Halloran, 24th Inf.; B. G. Kirk, 24th Inf.; A. R. Bolling, 24th Inf.; D. T. Boisseau, 59th Inf.; R. G. Sherman, 13th Inf.; R. L. Ring, 12th Inf.; H. Head, 17th Inf.; W. W. Boon, 12th Inf.; R. A. Jones, 60th Inf. First Lieut. L. G. Clarke, 7th Inf.; H. O. Dorrien, 21st Inf.; M. C. Bradley, 25th Inf.; H. W. Brandhorst, 39th Inf.; B. R. Jacobs, 1st Inf.; L. S. Lindsay, 59th Inf.; R. E. Jenkins, 28th Inf.; R. S. Henderson, 29th Inf.; G. C. Dusenbury, 60th Inf.; E. F. McCullough, 2d Inf.; P. L. Knudson, Jr., 26th Inf. (April 1, W.D.).  
Leave one month to Capt. E. G. Watson, Inf. (April 2, W.D.).  
Sick leave two months to Capt. F. C. McKinley, Inf. (April 2, W.D.).

The following officers of Inf. are assigned as indicated: Capt. C. F. Craig, 53d Inf.; W. E. Vernon, 34th Inf.; J. W. Heisse, 34th Inf.; M. Whitney, Jr., 9th Inf.; A. R. Walk, 7th Inf.; R. J. King, 53d Inf.; G. A. Schlicker, 46th Inf.; A. J. Tourant, 56th Inf.; J. W. Daniel, 25th Inf.; H. F. Thompson, 34th Inf.; K. M. Still, 52d Inf.; G. K. Crockett, 36th Inf.; W. O. Blalock, 58th Inf.; R. S. Sample, 63d Inf.; J. H. Hilldring, 34th Inf.; D. E. Wheeler, 26th Inf.; D. B. Van Pelt, 56th Inf.; F. K. Kennedy, Jr., 26th Inf.; D. de S. Trenholm, 39th Inf.; P. J. Vevia, 42nd Inf.; M. G. Stubbs, 42d Inf.; J. A. Klein, Hqs. and Military Police Co., 7th Div.; J. C. Blissard, Jr., 4th Inf.; P. W. Warren, 60th Inf.; A. G. Wingo, 34 Inf.; W. W. von Gremp, 21st Inf.; C. O. Cooley, 53d Inf. First Lieut. E. M. Pondleton, 29th Inf.; J. S. Miller, 28th Inf.; T. J. McDonald, 51st Inf.; J. T. Zak, 9th Inf.; F. B. Hodson, 32d Inf.; A. E. Rothermich, 11th Inf.; D. E. Morgan, Tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; R. C. Zettel, 25th Inf.; W. O. Conover, 63d Inf. (April 2, W.D.).

The following officers of Inf. are assigned as indicated: Capt. J. N. Hopkins, 80th Inf.; K. F. Hanst, 28th Inf.; F. A. Kesting, 18th Inf.; J. C. Lillibero, S. D. Hervey, G. E. Wear, J. L. Dikes, L. H. Barabill and T. G. Cherry, 21st Inf. (April 5, W.D.).  
First Lieut. P. W. Hyde, Inf., is assigned to 28th Inf. and to Camp Dix for duty. (March 31, W.D.).  
First Lieut. H. J. Luther, 48th Inf., Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., is transferred to 46th Inf. for duty. (April 1, W.D.).  
Leave two months to 1st Lieut. V. L. Nash, 27th Inf. (March 31, W.D.).

The following officers of Inf. are assigned as indicated: First Lieut. R. Mack, Shaw, 61st Inf.; P. H. A. McKeon, 29th Inf.; G. L. Phipps, Tanks, Camp Benning, Ga.; L. B. Smith, 32d Inf.; W. P. Graham, 47th Inf.; W. J. Hardy, 49th Inf.; J. E. Rycroft, 4th Inf.; H. D. Porter, 20th Inf.; T. H. Foster, 32d Inf.; H. B. Ellison, 22d Inf.; R. D. McKnight, 32d Inf.; E. L. Miller, 49th Inf.; M. F. W. Oliver, 49th Inf.; J. C. White, 10th Inf.; G. A. Glover, 32d Inf.; E. K. Pohlson,

34th Inf.; J. W. F. Resing, 32d Inf.; K. K. Tatom, 23d Inf.; P. R. Taylor, 23d Inf.; D. D. McCaskey, 34th Inf.; P. R. Undritz, 63d Inf.; R. L. Salsmann, 58th Inf.; E. C. Lickman, Tanks, Camp Benning, Ga.; J. E. Monahan, 48th Inf.; W. F. Pittman, 29th Inf.; R. S. Moore, 29th Inf.; V. O. Overcash, 56th Inf.; D. R. Nimocks, 61st Inf.; A. B. Whitlow, 20th Inf.; W. T. Pitts, Jr., 38th Inf.; J. T. Harris, 29th Inf. (April 2, W.D.).

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, to 1st Lieut. F. E. Stoner, 46th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (March 18, 8th Corps Area.).

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, to 1st Lieut. J. W. Whitney, 46th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (March 19, 8th Corps Area.).  
First Lieut. W. J. Davis, Inf., is assigned to 43d Inf. and to Manila on transport sailing about May 5 for duty. (April 5, W.D.).

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 34-0, W.D., Feb. 10, 1921, relating to 1st Lieut. W. E. Dittmars, Inf., is revoked. (April 5, W.D.).

First Lieut. R. H. Burger, 32d Inf., is transferred to 38th Inf. and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty. (April 5, W.D.).

Master Sergt. W. A. Wilson, Hqs. Co., 7th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Pike, Ark., and to home. (April 1, W.D.).

Master Sergt. M. Griffin, Service Co., 41th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and to home. (April 1, W.D.).

Master Sergt. E. L. Mott, 15th Inf., retired at Tientsin, China, and to home. (March 29, W.D.).

First Sergt. J. O'Donnell, Co. D, 28th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (April 1, W.D.).

First Sergt. W. A. Erwin, Co. M, 4th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark., is detailed to duty with the National Guard of Arkansas as sergeant-instructor of Infantry. (April 1, W.D.).

Sergt. A. Bernhard, Co. F, 21st Inf., retired at Fort Liscum, Alaska, and to home. (March 29, W.D.).

#### PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS.

Par. 20, S.O. 119-0, W.D., May 20, 1920, announcing the retirement from active service of Capt. T. Gordon, P.S., is revoked. (April 4, W.D.).

Capt. T. Gordon, P.S., to Manila on transport sailing about May 5 for duty. (April 4, W.D.).

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

The following retired officers are relieved from further duty on general recruiting service and to homes: Col. D. Skerrett and W. S. McBroome; Lieut. Col. W. H. Brooks, P. L. Graham, S. Frost, and G. W. Worriow; Major O. W. Pinkston, R. L. Weeks and W. S. Vidor; Capt. F. W. Herschler and 1st Lieut. J. Baker. (March 30, W.D.).

Leave two months to Col. G. H. Morgan, retired, about June 1, with permission to leave the continental limits of United States. (April 4, W.D.).

Col. J. R. Lindsay, retired, to Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of pursuing a two months' course of instruction in R.O.T.C. duties, after which he will report by letter to The A.G. of Army for assignment to an educational institution. (April 5, W.D.).

The following officers, retired, from further active duty to homes: Col. G. C. Saffarans and G. L. Byram, Lieut. Col. D. H. Gienty and Major F. B. Andrus. (April 2, W.D.).

Lieut. Col. G. M. Lee, retired, to Baltimore, Md., Johns Hopkins University, for one month's course of instruction in R.O.T.C. duties, after which he will report by letter to The A.G. of the Army for assignment to educational institution. (March 30, W.D.).

Lieut. Col. A. S. Frost, retired, is detailed as professor at Memphis High Schools, Tenn. (April 4, W.D.).

Capt. W. O. Tremaine, retired, is detailed as assistant professor at Birmingham High Schools, Ala. (April 4, W.D.).

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following as officers of the Army: Capt. D. H. Tripp, Inf., April 2.

First Lieut. W. C. Coogan, Inf., March 31.

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers were announced in W.D. orders of the dates given:

Transfers ordered in S.O. of April 2: Lieut. Col. C. E. Brigham, C.A.C., to Chemical Warfare Service, Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from Sept. 1, 1920; Major H. B. Saylor, C.A.C., to Ord. Dept.; Major L. T. Byrne, F.A., to Inf.; Capt. P. K. Kelly, Inf., to Ord. Dept., Reg. Army, at own request, rank from Aug. 3, 1917; 1st Lieut. (since promoted to captain) H. M. Elmendorf, Inf., to Air Service; 2d Lieut. (since promoted to first lieutenant) E. Jenkins, A. S. 1st Lieut. (since promoted to first lieutenant) R. H. Wylie, Inf., to Q.M.C.

Transfers ordered in S.O. 77-0, April 4, W.D.: Lieut. Col. W. R. Kendrick, Inf., to Q.M.C.; G. W. Winterburn, Cav., to Q.M.C. Majors—C. W. Lewis, Inf., to Sig. Corps; C. C. Reynolds, F.A., to Q.M.C.; O. G. Young, C.A.C., to Ord. Dept.; G. M. Peek, F.A., to C.A.C.; W. R. White, Inf., to Q.M.C. Capt. M. E. Koenig, Inf., to C.W.S.; C. E. Black, Inf., to C. H. First Lieut.—C. C. Bartley, Inf., to Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. (since promoted to captain) B. C. McComas, Inf., to F.A.; J. H. Wise, Inf., to F.A.; W. C. Dever, Inf., to F.A.; 1st Lieut. (since promoted to captain) C. E. Hart, Cav., to Ord. Dept.; B. L. Brunson, Q.M.C., to Finance Dept.

Transfers under orders of April 1: Major S. L. James, Inf., to Sig. Corps; 1st Lieut. (since promoted to captain) H. J. Adams, C.E., to Sig. Corps; Capt. J. W. Lufkin, Inf., to Q.M.C.; Capt. J. W. Conifer, Jr., Cav., to Ord. Dept.; Capt. R. E. Fraile, Inf., to Q.M.C. Capt. W. R. White, Inf., to Q.M.C.; 1st Lieut. (since promoted to captain) H. Boissonault, Inf., to Q.M.C.

The following transfers were ordered in S.O. 78, April 5, 1921, W.D.: Majors—W. L. Moore, Jr., Cav., to Air Service; W. H. Jones, Jr., F.A., to Inf.; J. F. Ware, Inf., to Sig. Corps. Captains—W. E. Dittmars, Inf., to Ord. Dept.; W. D. Alexander, 7th F.A., to 6th F.A.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Vickers, C.A.C., to Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieut. (since promoted first lieutenant) G. W. Reed, Q.M.C., to F.A.

Transfer of Capt. W. H. E. Holmes, C.A.C., to Sig. Corps from July 1, 1920. (April 1, W.D.).

The transfer on April 4, 1921, of T. H. Nixon, captain, C.E., to Ord. Dept., Reg. Army, at own request, with rank from April 18, 1920, is announced. (April 4, W.D.).

Capt. S. Bacon, Cav., to F.A., with rank from Aug. 13, 1919, and to Camp Travis, Texas, to 15th F.A. (April 4, W.D.).

Capt. H. B. Ely, C.E., to Ord. Dept., Reg. Army. (April 4, W.D.).

Capt. F. Schoenfeld, Inf., transferred to Q.M.C., with rank from May 19, 1917. He will be assigned to duty by the commanding general of A.F. in Germany. (April 5, W.D.).

First Lieut. (since promoted to captain) W. H. Brady, Inf., to Field Art. March 31.

First Lieut. (since promoted to captain) F. P. Schlandt, C.A.C., to Q.M.C.

First Lieut. (since promoted to captain) H. F. Schoonover, Inf., to F.A. (April 5, W.D.).

Second Lieut. E. A. Anderson, Cav., transferred to Q.M.C. and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (April 4, W.D.).

#### ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Leave two months, about March 23, to Army Field Clerk J. L. Salisbury, Fort Sheridan. (March 28, 6th Corps Area.).

#### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer H. W. Hardman to Antwerp, Belgium, on transport to sail about May 5, thence to Paris, France, to American Graves Registration Service. (March 30, W.D.).  
Warrant Officer J. Anderson, band leader, to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty with 68d Inf. (March 31, W.D.).  
Warrant Officer E. M. Graves, band leader, is assigned to duty with the band, 38d Inf., Fort Clayton, Panama. (March 31, W.D.).

Leave thirty days, about April 1, to Warrant Officer L. P. Pagel, Fort Crook. (March 17, 7th Corps Area.).

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

First Sergt. J. F. Meehan, D.E.M.L., Retg. Ser., placed upon the retired list at Fort Ontario, N.Y., and to home. (March 30, W.D.).

Master Sergt. J. B. Hamlin, Hqs. Co., 304th Tank Brigade, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (April 2, W.D.).



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## NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

The Japanese General Staff has invited the members of the mission of which Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., is chairman to luncheon or dinner at Tokyo while the steamship *Wenatchee*, upon which they are to sail for the Philippines, is in port at Yokohama. The Bureau of Insular Affairs states that the invitation has been accepted by General Wood.

That Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, was "permitting selfish motives to inspire his work of investigating conditions in Cuba" was the charge made in a statement issued on April 3 in Washington, D. C., by J. M. Gomez, former President of the Cuban Republic. A dispatch to the New York World from Washington says: "Officials do not take seriously the charge that General Crowder has worked from any other motive than to bring order out of chaos in Cuban politics and obviate the necessity for real intervention by the United States."

Major Edgar W. Burr, U. S. A., late military attaché in Mexico City, has been detailed in the office of the Chief of Cavalry for duty in the Reserve officers' classification section.

The Cavalry Journal for April announces a change in the editorship of that publication, saying: "The work of Major Robert C. Richardson, jr., as editor of the Cavalry Journal and secretary-treasurer of the U. S. Cavalry Association, was abruptly terminated by his detail to the General Staff and assignment to the Philippine Department." Major Richardson has been editor of the magazine for fourteen months. He is succeeded by Major Jerome W. Howe, U. S. A.

## Chemical Warfare Class Graduates.

The class at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., was graduated from the regular course April 4, and each graduate as well as each member of the faculty was presented with a diploma. The presentation of a diploma to the teachers along with the students is an innovation, but Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, declared the teachers worked harder and received greater benefits from the course than did the students, and not having heretofore been presented with a diploma of the school, he thought they were justly entitled to it. General Fries made a short address at the graduation as did also Major E. J. Attkisson, commandant of the school. The school staff includes Capt. L. S. Latimer, Lieut. H. W. Rowan, Alben H. Waitt, M. E. Jennings and F. J. Swanson. The graduates were Majors Alfred L. Rockwood and Benjamin A. Brackenbury, Lieuts. J. H. Becque, L. De L. Hutson and Ralph H. Tate, all of the Chemical Warfare Service; also Major Benjamin S. Berry, Capt. DeWitt Peck and Lieuts. Joe N. Smith and Roland E. Simpson, U. S. Marine Corps. The next course is scheduled to begin April 18 and to end July 9. It is expected the Navy and Marine Corps will send representatives for the instruction and it may be other branches of the Army besides the Chemical Warfare Service will be represented at the school for the next course.

## Chemical Warfare Service to Give Third Annual Banquet.

Plans are being perfected to hold the third annual Chemical Warfare Service dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., April 16. Invitations have been extended to all former Chemical Warfare Service officers, officers of the Army and Navy Air Services, and it is expected to have present as many other technical officers of the Navy as possible, and also prominent men in scientific, industrial and public life.

## Chemical Warfare Branch, Army Relief.

A tea dance is to be given by the Chemical Warfare Service Branch of the Army Relief Society on the roof garden of the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., on April 16, which promises to be a success both socially and financially. Many of the patrons have promised to take large parties, among them Mesdames Collardet, Barnett, Victor Kaufman, T. Q. Donaldson, Francis P. Garvan, Charles S. Farnsworth, Grouitch, Willard A. Holbrook, Miles Poindexter and Altee Pomerene. Mrs. Wadsworth and Mrs. Kahn, wives of the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, respectively, and the officers of the branch will be in the receiving line. The young ladies' committee includes the debutantes of the season, and the men's floor committee is composed of well known officers.

## Branch No. 2, Army Relief Society.

At the annual meeting of Branch No. 2, Army Relief Society, which was held in Washington, D. C., on March 15, the Medical Section in its report showed a very active interest. There were 259 new members enrolled. A donation of \$375.26 was received from the officers' mess at O'Reilly General Hospital, through Col. W. J. Lyster; a donation of \$95 from the Carlisle Auxiliary at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; and \$445.15 for dues, making the receipts for the past year \$920.41. Mrs. Merritte W. Ireland, president of this section, wishes to express to the members of the Medical Department her appreciation for their splendid support.

## San Mihiel Unit, American Woman's Legion.

The San Mihiel Unit of the American Woman's Legion will have a list of distinguished patronesses at the moving picture performances which, as recently noted, are to be given at the Knickerbocker Theater in Washington on the afternoon of April 20, to raise funds to carry on relief work among the wounded, disabled and needy veterans of the World War. Among those who have consented to act as patronesses from the Diplomatic Corps are Lady Geddes, Marchioness di Bennezza, Señora Riano, Mesdames Jusserand, Grouitch, Peter, Mathieu, Bakmetief, Pezet, Colladet and Nicolaiff. Patronesses from the Army and official life include Mesdames James Wadsworth, sr., Charles Bridges, Cromwell Brooks, Henry Dimock, Samuel Winslow, W. W. Wright, C. E. Sawyer, Delos Blodgett, Charles Mathews, Tasker H. Bliss, N. H. Dial, Francois R. Moran, W. C. Rivers, George Hope, Nash, W. A. Holbrook, J. B. Kendrick, William J. Harris, D. L. Lamont, Stephen Elkins, James Woods and Charles Farnsworth, and Miss Mabel Boardman.

## 4th Corps Area Chaplains in Conference.

A formal conference of Army chaplains on duty in the 4th Corps Area took place at Fort McPherson, Ga., on March 29 and 30 for the purpose of discussing the work of chaplains in the Service and to consider modern problems which have arisen facing the religious leaders in the military forces. Chief of Chaplains John T. Axton, U. S. A., who came from Washington, was in general charge of the convention, which was opened by an address of welcome by Col. R. H. Williams, U. S. A., G. S., 4th Corps Area. Chaplain C. W. Freeland, 6th Cav., U. S. A., replied. The formal award of the bronze

medal offered by direction of the General War Time Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to the chaplains of the American Army and Navy who served in the World War was made at the morning session of the 30th. General discussion took place at the afternoon session, the subjects considered being co-operation between chaplains and the educational and recreational work of camps, chaplain service as a liaison agent between the camp and the community, the personal work of the chaplain among the soldiers and other subjects, among the speakers being Chaplain Henry N. Blanchard, U. S. A., Fort Montrie, S. C., and Major John T. McLane, U. S. A., educational and recreational officer, Fort McPherson. Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Montrie, Chief of Chaplains Axton and Rev. Dr. E. O. Watson, secretary of the Chaplains' Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, spoke in the afternoon, their general theme being "How the Chaplain Can Do His Best Work." The closing address was made by Chaplain John T. Randolph, U. S. A., of Fort McPherson, who planned the conference. One of the worth-while ideas suggested by General Hagood was that of "church parade" as a formation for the Army at a convenient time on Sunday. He did not advocate compulsory attendance at worship, but such as exists at West Point and which would conform with chapel attendance at colleges and universities. Resolutions were adopted urging that able ministers of the various denominations be commissioned as chaplains in the Army in numbers to meet any emergency that may arise, to be distributed among the various denominations on the same basis as chaplains in the Regular Army, and to be commissioned in grades corresponding to the success they have attained in civil life. It was also urged that an annual conference of chaplains be held in each department and corps area, all Regular, National Guard and Reserve chaplains to be ordered to attend on a duty status.

## ARMY ITEMS.

## Army Transport Passengers.

Lists of passengers authorized to sail on Army transports will be found on page 894.

## Master Sergeants, Finance Department.

The list of master sergeants, Finance Department, is published on page 894.

## N. G. Inspector-Instructors Now Instructors.

The Secretary of War has directed that the designation of all inspector-instructors of the National Guard shall be changed to "Instructors." Hereafter these officers will be known as "Instructors" and all reference to them shall be made in that term. The Militia Bureau has issued instructions concerning the changed designation.

## Master and Technical Sergeants, M. D.

As a result of examinations recently held in the United States, Jan. 31 and Feb. 5, and overseas on Feb. 21 to 26, for promotion to the grade of master sergeant and technical sergeant, Medical Department, the recommendations for appointment were ready to be issued by the Medical Department when orders reducing the enlisted strength of the Army caused a disapproval of these appointments of non-coms. in the Medical Department.

## Return of Enlisted Men from Foreign Service.

The Secretary of War directs that due to lack of funds for transportation the return of enlisted men upon completion of foreign service tour be suspended so that men returning will not arrive in the U. S. prior to July 1, 1921. Also, that sending of enlisted men to foreign service for relief of those whose tours will expire be suspended until after July 1, 1921.

## Reduction of Army Freight Shipments.

The Secretary of War directs that because of the necessity for enforced economy in expenditures, particularly in transportation of the Army and its supplies, commercial freight shipments for the remainder of the current fiscal year are restricted to those absolutely necessary for current supply of troops, transfer of personnel changing station under orders, operation of Government manufacturing plants, to carry on construction work, transportation of remains of deceased officers and soldiers, or where it is necessary to remove Government property and supplies from abandoned camps or stations before June 30, 1921. All express shipments payable from the appropriation for the transportation of the Army and its supplies will be discontinued until after June 30, 1921, except when necessary to prevent loss of life, etc.

## American Remount Association Horse Show.

The American Remount Association announces the fifth of its impromptu horse shows, to be held at the polo field in Potomac Park, D. C., on Sunday, April 10, at three p. m., weather permitting. Events will include polo pony race, ladies' saddle class, park hack and open jumping classes.

## Polo Practice at Potomac Park.

The War Department polo team has transferred its practice from Fort Myer, Va., to Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. Practice is held at 4:30 on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

## 65th Regiment Celebration.

Regimental Day for the 65th Infantry (old P. R. R. Inf.), was celebrated March 24. Speeches were made to the recruits and Major Iriarte spoke of the history of the regiment, Chaplain Vassola of the spirit of the regiment, and Captain Lopez presented the colors to the recruits. Captain Copeland introduced the speakers. The band gave a concert, which was followed by a baseball game, and Colonel Jarvis pitched the first ball. At noon the officers and ladies had dinner with their respective companies. The mess halls were attractively decorated with flags, palms and flowers.

## War Department Golf Tournament.

The War Department Golf Club has arranged a club match play non-handicap tournament for April 25-30, inclusive. There will be a qualifying round, eighteen holes medal play, which may be played at any time in the period April 17-23, inclusive, on the Municipal links at Washington, course A having been reserved for members the morning of April 20-21. There will be formed as many flights of sixteen as can be made from the total number of members turning in qualifying scores. Each sixteen will play off at match play; semi-finals and finals on April 29 and 30, respectively, when the course will be reserved for members in the morning. The qualifying round, eighteen holes, must be played with a club member who is also entered for the tournament. Medal

scores for handicap consideration may be played with anyone at any time before April 25, all scores in to be attested. A first and second prize and a consolation prize will be awarded for each fifteen; also a prize for low medal score in the qualification. Lieut. Col. Percy L. Jones, Med. Corps, U. S. A., is secretary of the club and prospective entrants should notify him immediately of their desire to take part in the tournament. He is on duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

## "Play Ball" for the Departmental League.

The first baseball game of the season in the Departmental League of Washington, D. C., will be played between the War Department and the Treasury Department on April 25. The Department League is now made up of representative clubs of the War, State, Treasury and Postoffice Departments, Government Printing Office and the Naval Hospital.

## 2d Infantry Baseball League.

As a result largely of the efforts of Lieut. Cyril E. Faine, 2d Inf., a schedule and order providing for a regimental baseball league in that regiment have been issued at Camp Sherman. The companies lost no time in organizing and on April 2 the first game of the season was played, Companies A and E having the honor of being the leaders. Lieut. Col. I. W. Leonard pitched the first ball, while Chaplain C. S. Rahn acted as umpire. Company A won by a score of 16 to 9. Judging from the large attendance and the amount of "rooting," the object of the league, which is the fostering of company spirit and competition, and therefore a similar condition throughout the regiment, will no doubt be accomplished. On March 31 the 2d Infantry won from the 3d in a bowling game, held in the camp alleys, the score standing 2,275 to 2,217. A regimental field day is to be held at the camp on April 16. The starters are to be Capt. E. E. Robinson and R. T. W. Duke; timekeepers, Capt. P. D. Connor and M. P. Shepherd, and the judges of events, Capt. K. G. Althaus, C. O. Lewis, E. Busch, I. S. Curtis, Lieuts. J. K. Evans, E. H. Bowes, H. B. Kraft, H. V. MacGowan, V. G. Huske and Chaplain Rahn. The judges at the finish are to be Majors R. Harrison and L. P. Patten, Capt. E. W. Ely, G. C. Rippetoe, Lieuts. B. S. Wampler, A. L. Stowell and P. H. Cavanaugh.

## 39th Brigade Testing New Matériel.

Activities of the 39th Brigade, C. A. C., stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., in preparation for and the test of Artillery matériel being manufactured by the Ordnance Department, have increased during the last two or three weeks and it is said will continue to increase for some time to come. Experiments in tests of new matériel have been conducted by the brigade ever since it returned from France and it is estimated it will require two more years to determine upon the best equipment, guns, etc., now being produced, the development and design of which resulted from the war.

## Satisfactory Conditions at Fort Clark.

The following is an extract from the report of an inspection of Fort Clark, Texas, made by Lieut. Col. W. V. Morris, I. G., Feb. 4-8, 1921: "The state of discipline of the command is satisfactory and a very satisfactory degree of efficiency is attained in training and administration. The showing made by the 13th Cavalry in mounted inspection equipped for the field and in the details of administration is the best of any regiment I have ever inspected. The credit for this showing is due in great part to the regimental commander, Col. Edward Anderson, Cav."

## Warning Against a Fraud.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Wyke, U. S. A., commanding coast defenses of Savannah, with headquarters at Fort Screven, Ga., in a bulletin March 27 says: "About Feb. 1 a man giving the name of 'Earl K. Chalpan' and claiming to be a representative of 'Eames-Luckett Corporation, 64 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.,' visited these headquarters and requested permission to solicit orders for 'The U. S. Official Pictures of the World War.' As this man was well supplied with the literature of the corporation, and as I had no reason to doubt that he was other than he represented himself to be, permission was given him to solicit orders. From a copy of letter from the Eames-Luckett Corporation addressed to Master Sergt. S. P. Kidwell, (sergeant major at this post) it appears that this man (Chalpan) is a fraud and is obtaining money under false pretenses."

## The Recruiting News Reappears.

The Recruiting News in its issue of April 1 announces that it has "staged a come-back," and that "after a period of enforced inactivity, due to the discontinuance of recruiting, the presses are whirling again, printer's ink is splashing and the spirit of service to the Army is undiminished." The announcement is further made that the publication, which for the present is to appear semi-monthly, is now published at Governors Island, N. Y., by the Recruiting Publicity Bureau, U. S. A. Its purpose, it is explained, as indicated by the title, is to aid with all its strength, the upbuilding of the Army. One of its most important functions will be the "inclusion of data concerning citizens' military training camps which will be so closely allied with the Army of the United States as to make them practically an integral part of the military establishment." Col. Charles H. Martin, U. S. A., who is in charge of the Victory Medal distribution organization of the A. G. O., states that "the News will endeavor to keep in touch with the work being done by garrison recruiting officers in the various corps areas so that the Army may know of the methods which are being followed in securing re-enlistments and in making the Service attractive to the soldiers."

## BERGDOL'S WOULD-BE CAPTORS RELEASED.

The War Department on March 31 received a report from Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., commanding the American Forces in Germany, which, according to a press message from Washington, announced the release from prison at Eberbach, Germany, by the German authorities of Sergeant Zimmer, U. S. A., and a man named Neuf, who is understood to be an agent of the Department of Justice assigned to military intelligence duty with the A. F. in G. They were recently convicted of attempting to kidnap Grover C. Bergdoll, American draft deserter, from German territory. They were released "pending good behavior." The action of the German authorities followed representations made to the government at Berlin by General Allen. The men are reported, in a press dispatch, as having arrived at Coblenz on April 3. They refused to discuss the Bergdoll situation except to say they had been fairly treated by the German officials and the German courts.



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#### SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

The assignments to the Senate Committees on Military and Naval Affairs will result in a few changes as compared with the committees of the 66th Congress. Senator Wadsworth of New York remains as chairman of Military Affairs, and the Republican members will comprise Senators Bursum, Cameron, Capper, Frelinghuysen, Lenroot, New, Spencer, Sutherland, Wadsworth and Warren. Three Democrats will go off the committee as the committees are to be composed of ten Republicans and six Democrats in the 67th Congress. Senator Page will remain as chairman of Naval Affairs, the Republican members of which will be Senators Ball, France, Hale, Keyes, Lodge, Newberry, Nicholson, Page, Penrose and Poindexter. Two Democrats go off this committee. From Military Affairs, Senators Knox and Johnson go off because of other assignments, and Senator McCormick leaves Naval Affairs to go to Foreign Relations. The Senate committees have been reduced from seventy-five to thirty-four, ten of which are major

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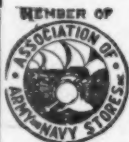
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committees composed of sixteen members each. New members on Military Affairs are Senators Cameron and Bursum, and on Naval Affairs Senators France and Nicholson. Committee assignments have not yet been scheduled by the minority in the Senate.

#### FEBRUARY ARMY LIST AND DIRECTORY.

The Army List and Directory was issued from The Adjutant General's office this week, dated Feb. 1, 1921. In addition to the usual information the directory publishes a handy table by which officers can determine their position on the promotion list. They select from the table the serial number nearest to and of less numerical value than their own. To the left of and opposite the serial number there is a subtrahend. The latter is deducted from the officer's own serial number and the remainder will show the officer's standing on the promotion list at the time the serial numbers were assigned. General officers and officers who held the grade of colonel prior to July 1, 1920, have been assigned serial numbers in order of their relative rank. This includes Nos. 1 to 394. The alphabetical index of officers now contains the serial numbers of officers whose names appear on the promotion list, and who have been assigned serial numbers which follow the sequence of the promotion list, beginning with No. 395. Officers whose names do not appear on the promotion list (medical officers, chaplains, etc.) who held rank below colonel prior to July 1, 1920, have been assigned serial numbers following those of officers of the same grade and length of service whose names appear on that list.

#### ARMY PAYS \$16,471,657.17 TO RAILROADS.

The Finance Department of the War Department on April 4 and 5 paid to the railroads of the country \$10,894,460.03 for freight transportation incident to the war, and \$5,577,197.14 for passenger and troop transportation, making a total of \$16,471,657.17. The War Department has owed for these services rendered by the railroad companies for a long time, and the roads requested that settlement be expedited.

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#### SERVICE AFFAIRS AND THE NEW CONGRESS.

From expressions of opinion given by members of Congress returning to Washington preparatory to the opening of the extraordinary session of the 67th Congress on April 11 it was evident that the world-wide economic depression has made even a deeper impression on many of these Senators and Representatives than was observable at the last session of Congress. They returned to Washington talking about the "further need for reducing national expenditures" and issuing statements as to the "widespread demand for disarmament," a combination of sentiments that on their surface would be full of forebodings for the Army and Navy appropriations which are necessarily of first importance in the Service legislation that must come before the new Congress. It is apparent from these interviews and statements that the friends of the Naval Appropriation bill are more keenly interested in its introduction in Congress and its passage than are the members of the military committees as to the Army Appropriation bill. Senator Poindexter and Representatives Kelley and Britten have expressed the opinion that the Naval Appropriation bill will be presented in the same form as at the last session and without any hearings. Senator Poindexter believes the bill will be passed by the Senate with practically the same appropriation as agreed to before the bill was withdrawn on March 3. On the other hand, Senator Borah's opposition can be counted on to any increase in the enlisted personnel of the Navy over the 100,000 provided for in the House bill.

Within the past few days there has been so much learned as to the Administration's views regarding foreign affairs that whether Senator Borah's disarmament resolution makes any positive progress or not remains to be seen. The fact that the present administration is holding more and more firmly to the policy of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign countries must have an unfavorable effect on such a plan as that proposed by Senator Borah's resolution to join with Great Britain and Japan in an agreement to reduce naval construction. "We do not mean to be entangled," affirmed President Harding in his inaugural address on March 4 in referring to foreign affairs. Against such a stand as that it would be hard to see how Senator Borah can hope to make progress in the Senate with any plan that would "entangle" us with Great Britain and Japan. So far as the action of the House is concerned regarding the Naval Appropriation bill, Mr. Kelley and Mr. Britten did not seem very confident of its accepting the increases made in the Senate. The consensus of opinion of political correspondents at Washington is that there will be a long fight over the bill to the end that the appropriations shall not be increased over the House figure of \$396,000,000.

No plans appear to have been made for the Army Appropriation bill. This again presents the Senate and House being in opposition as to the appropriation fixing the enlisted strength, the Senate asking for money sufficient for 175,000 men, while the House stands for 150,000 men. Both sides seem to be committed to the principle that the appropriation fixes the strength and that a deficiency appropriation which would allow an increase of strength shall not be permitted in the future. The disturbed question of the care of ex-Service men is likely to receive the early attention of Congress for two reasons. One of these is the agitation raised by the American Legion in favor of a reform in the methods of caring for these men and the second is the action of the commission appointed by President Harding to study this problem and make recommendations for its betterment. The committee has submitted a report making sound recommendations and it is expected that a bill incorporating these recommendations will be presented early in the session.

In connection with Army legislation it does not appear that any concerted action has been taken with a view to amendment or revision of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, particularly as to the classification of officers and single list provisions. This is held to be a wise course with a full view to the interests of those Army officers who believe both provisions to be unjust, for this reason: Congressional antipathy to the Army is never so much in evidence as after a war and if Army officers make an attempt at this time, through their friends, to seek to have the Army Reorganization act amended only insofar as these provisions affecting the commissioned personnel are concerned they would probably awaken an even more bitter spirit of anti-Army feeling than usually exists in Congress, and more particularly in the House of Representatives, with a result probably to the general detriment of Service legislation as well as of individual interests.

#### RELIEF OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS FROM ACTIVE DUTY.

The retired officers of the Army now on active duty, with the exception of those detailed in connection with



the Recruiting Service and duty at colleges and schools, will be relieved therefrom as soon as their services can be spared.

#### CITIZENS' TRAINING CAMPS PROBLEMS.

The problems presented to officers of the Regular Army by the duty imposed on them of carrying out the War Department's plans for the Citizens' Military Training Camps this summer are beset with many difficulties. The conduct of the camps at the present time and all plans connected with them are predicated on Congress appropriating sufficient money at the forthcoming extraordinary session of the 67th Congress to carry them out. It is assumed this will be done, since the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 that failed of passage contained a recommendation from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of an appropriation of \$1,500,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the appropriation passed by the House. "It is believed, however," says a letter from the Secretary of War to all department and corps area commanders, "that the appropriation for these camps will be sufficient to permit holding camps for approximately 1,200 candidates in each of the nine corps areas." Funds available for the conduct of the training camps at the present time, this same letter states, are only sufficient to enable the officers charged with the responsibility of planning for and conducting the camps to do "the necessary preliminary work," which is gaining the necessary publicity for the training camps. The duty of arranging for the instructor personnel, from the Regular Establishment and the Reserve Corps, is one of the extra burdens of official routine to which all Regular Army officers are pretty well hardened.

In view of the fact that under the operation of the Selective Service law 24,234,021 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years were registered in 1917 and 1918 the War Department's plans for these Citizens' Military Training Camps are modest in the extreme, since in the nine corps areas provision is made for no more than a grand total of 10,800 youths and men. Assuming that Congress appropriates no more funds than sufficient to provide for this number it would not appear that the members of that body take a very profound interest in the problem of training for the national defense. The manner in which the entire question of universal military training was allowed to lapse in the last session of the 66th Congress is ample proof of Congressional indifference to that vital subject. Thus our Army officers have to face the fourfold problem, in making these camps a success, of very limited funds, Congressional discouragement of military training, a people suffering from "war fatigue," and a total cessation of the once popular "preparedness" propaganda. That the War Department realizes the seriousness of this task is shown by the fact of its announcing "the War Department will advertise the camps generally and will prepare and have printed certain advertising literature which will be furnished you [corps area commanders] for distribution in your area." But as attendance at these camps will be purely voluntary it will be necessary, the officers are further informed, "to organize a systematic recruiting campaign in your arm." And the further suggestion is made that "it is suggested that you co-operate with the Military Training Camps Association, the American Legion, National Guard authorities, Reserve officers, commercial and Rotary clubs, principals of schools or clergymen, as all will be helpful in gaining a wide distribution of publicity matter."

When it comes to conducting publicity campaigns Regular Army officers have demonstrated that they are the peers of the best professional specialists in that field. But they can do only just so much and the question to be faced by them is how much aid they will receive from such organizations as the War Department names in its letter. Propaganda for "preparedness" has ceased to exist. The lack of interest in this matter was shown very plainly during the last session of Congress when both the Army and Navy needed civilian support and did not get it. Now Army officers detailed to this publicity and recruiting campaign duty are faced with the task of having to build anew the "preparedness" spirit and furthermore, to make that spirit produce youths and men for the training camps. It is obvious that in the solution of this one problem of the camps the Regular Army officers can only go so far. It is also equally obvious that the public must travel the remainder of the distance if the Citizens' Military Training Camps are to be a success. We come back, as we always must in the solution of the question of national defense under our form of government, to the people and the people's interest in the matter. The Regular Army has shown since 1913 how it can handle civilians in military training camps and what its product can be in military effectiveness. But without the support and the participation of the youths and men of the United States its work cannot be carried beyond its own ranks.

The original program of these camps for the coming summer included three series, Red course, White course, and Blue course, the first one being for youths and men of no military training, the others for men with such training. Now, it is announced, stress is to be laid on the Red course in the preliminary advertising work; for the possibility of having White and Blue courses is problematical and is likely only to result in actuality if commanding generals of corps areas are made to feel there is a demand for them or if they desire to hold them. It is expected that the Red camps will appeal to youths between the ages of sixteen and nineteen years

of age. If a sufficient number within this range of ages present themselves to fill the allotted number at each corps area camp here again is a special problem in discipline for the Army officers to solve. For to make the camps a success they must insist on discipline, yet to enforce too strict measures of that kind is apt to awaken a spirit of antagonism to things military not alone among the young men themselves but also among their parents or guardians. To send discontented young men back to their homes would be to set the clock of military service back a long way. But such a contingency is not likely if the spirit displayed at the R.O.T.C. camps last summer may be taken as a standard of youthful appreciation of Regular Army ideals and methods. Possible appropriations are so limited that it is desired the largest number of candidates should be selected from points within 200 miles of the corps area training camp with a view to reducing the cost of railway travel. Yet to make the course a success it is felt there should be representatives from all sections of the corps area. The solution of such a nice problem of selection as that alone is one calling for a disproportionate expenditure of gray matter and nervous energy. Yet it has to be solved if, in the War Department's offhand phrase, the camps are to be a success. The War Department has thought of everything for the Army officers to do in connection with these camps. But it does not appear to have thought of public indifference to military matters. That is the nut left for the Army officers to crack.

#### Citizen Training Age Limit Thirty-five Years.

Although the special regulations for Citizens' Military Training Camps, approved Feb. 23, 1921, states that the Red course, which is for young men of all types, both native and foreign-born, shall be for those persons "who have passed their sixteenth birthday and who are not over forty-five years of age," special emphasis is now laid by the War Department that this basic training "will be open to men up to thirty-five years of age," only. This apparent conflict with the special regulations is due to the fact that the War Department in setting the lower limit, is following the intent of Congress. It is explained that in the Army Appropriation bill, which met President Wilson's pocket veto, the Senate amendment to give training to men up to thirty-five years was agreed to by the House conferees and this provision was written in the bill as passed. The War Department has been assured that this bill will be passed practically with no further amendment early in the extraordinary session of the 67th Congress, consequently training camp plans have been made accordingly. The Senate idea in changing the age limit was that a man of forty-five, or near it, who goes to a training camp has few active service years ahead of him and that it would be a waste of money to accord the men of that age training at Government expense. The man thirty-five years old, or younger, it was agreed, had some fifteen years of potential military service ahead of him and in this view both the Senate and House Committee on Military Affairs agreed. Some corps area commanders are reported to have issued circulars that gave forty-five years as the age limit, and their attention has been directed to the change Congress desires, and corrected circulars will be issued in such cases. The War Department is desirous that this summer's camps, which will open some time after July 15, shall have a large and representative attendance. It is believed this result will be attained because the camps have been so apportioned that any young man who is eligible to attend will find a camp within reasonable distance from his home. Applications should be made to corps area commanders direct. The course of instruction will cover four weeks.

#### PROPERTY ACCOUNTING REGULATIONS.

The War Department has issued under date of Jan. 31 a pamphlet of forty-four pages containing Special Regulations No. 120 governing property accounting. The issue was approved by the Secretary of War. It is understood that the correlation of orders relating to property accounting which had appeared in War Department circulars, supply circulars and Army Regulations, also various circulars and papers of instructions sent out by chiefs of supply branches, was made in the Finance Department and then restudied and to some extent rewritten, before publication, by the Board on Reduction of Army Paper Work. The receipt of copies of the pamphlet containing the regulations was the first information that chiefs of supply branches had that such a compilation was even in prospect. In particular, since storage and issue of property are among the important functions of the Quartermaster General and the Chief of Ordnance, it was regarded as most unusual that these responsible officers were not consulted as to the matter to be included in the regulations before their publication as an approved War Department document. The enterprise of the Finance Department in making this compilation of scattered orders and regulations relative to property accounting is regarded as highly commendable and above criticism. But it is evident that dissatisfaction is felt because there was no reference of the subject matter of the pamphlet to the chiefs of branches who are charged with procurement, storage and issue of property which must be accounted for under the regulations. The issue has been closely examined in the branches affected by the property accounting regulations and the criticism expressed is that it contains some extraneous matter and does not contain some very necessary regulations; and that better results would have been obtained if the

chiefs of the branches most concerned in property accounting—the Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, Corps of Engineers, Chemical Warfare Service and the Medical Department—had had opportunity to express their views as to the compilation or revision.

On behalf of the Finance Department it must be stated that the compilation was undertaken with the view of including all the essential matter in the scattered orders and regulations, to clarify points which were not clearly expressed, and to incorporate such changes found advisable as a result of the practical experience in the operation of the present accounting system. The principal changes are the re-establishment of the memorandum receipt for all property in current service other than that included in the field equipment of organizations, and provisions whereby an officer making a shipment of property will receive back a signed receipt from the officer to whom shipment is made. New forms are also provided for recording the articles of field equipment in the possession of organizations, and for keeping a record of property furnished to private manufacturers for use in connection with contracts placed by supply branches of the War Department. Provisions are also included with the purpose of making clear the authority to be exercised by the commanders of corps areas and departments over the auditing of property accounts within their territorial areas as well as defining their power to take remedial action in the case of irregularities and discrepancies discovered in the course of audit.

#### EXAMINATION, CANDIDATES FOR ARMY JUNIOR GRADES.

Since the administrative details relative to the applications of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army, in accordance with Sec. 24e, Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, have been wholly decentralized and are in charge of corps area and department commanders and the commanding general of the American Forces in Germany, there is no data whatsoever in the War Department which would be a guide in showing the extent of the applications so far received. The several commanders have been requested to report by telegram or letter to the War Department the number of applications received up to April 15, and until these reports are received The Adjutant General's Office will have no accurate information on the subject. Preliminary examinations have been provided for in the areas where the physical, mental and professional tests are to be held, and it is understood that applications will be received practically up to the beginning of the examinations on April 25. There are now in process of selection some sixty officers who will constitute the boards to mark the examination papers received in the War Department. After marking, the papers will go to the chiefs of branches for their review and recommendation, thence to the selecting board, thence to the Chief of Staff, and finally to the Secretary of War, who will recommend appointment by the President. Based on the experiences of the July and October examinations of 1920, it is estimated that few appointments will have been made before July 1 next for the reason that the time required for the papers to come from the Philippine Islands will tend to delay action some six weeks. The opportunities open to men who qualify in this examination are unusual. As there are more than 1,000 vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant, promotions may be expected almost immediately after acceptances of commission as second lieutenant have been received in the War Department. Thus more than 1,000 men who qualify with the highest marks in this examination of April 25-30 will be commissioned first lieutenant, a grade that it took some officers of the old Regular Army approximately ten years to reach. Prospective applicants may obtain all information relative to the examinations by applying at any military camp, post or station. The examination is open to warrant officers and enlisted men of the Army of at least two years' service and between twenty-one and thirty years of age; to Reserve officers, and commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps and graduates of technical institutions approved by the Secretary of War, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years.

#### INTERNATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The International Rifle Association will hold a meeting in Paris, April 16, at the office of the Union of the French Shooting Association, 46 Rue de Provence, and the program will be as follows: Reconstruction of the International Shooting Union; discussion and vote upon the rules; election of officers of the Central Committee; designation of the countries where the next matches will be held. Lieut. Col. O. F. Snyder, U.S.A., retired, has been directed to proceed to Paris as a member and representative of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, National Rifle Association of America and United States Revolver Association at the meeting of the International Shooting Union. He holds records of distinguished rifle and distinguished pistol shot in the United States Army; has participated in a number of National Matches as a member of the Infantry team and as captain of the A.E.F. Pistol Team in the competitions in France in 1919, and was captain and coach of the American Olympic Pistol Team in 1920. He is a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and recently served on a committee of this board to draft the rules and regulations governing the National Matches for 1921.



## CO-ORDINATION OF AIR SERVICES.

## Initial Step Toward Aeronautical Policy.

An advance toward a definite aeronautical policy marked the meeting at the War Department on March 31 at which the Secretary of War presided, and at which there were present Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Secretary Hays of the Post Office Department, Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce, Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., Chief of the Air Service, Capt. William A. Moffett, U.S.N., Director of Naval Aviation, and S. W. Stratton, Director of the Bureau of Standards and secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. At the conference it was decided to request the President to authorize the appointment by the National Advisory Committee of a committee composed of representatives of the Army, Navy, Post Office and Commerce Departments, and a civilian familiar with the needs of commercial aeronautics. This committee would be charged with investigating all phases of the aeronautical situation as it affects the Government and would report its conclusions, upon which a comprehensive air policy might be based. Before coming to a decision to request the appointment of a committee to make this inquiry, Acting Secretary Roosevelt strongly urged the retention of the autonomy of the existing Air Services in the Army and the Navy and presented many arguments to show that the unification of all Government aeronautical activities under one bureau or one executive department would be a serious mistake. He presented data to show that the united air service in Great Britain has proved a costly failure and advised the avoidance of expensive duplication which in his view a united service would engender. He declared that a chaotic military and naval situation in time of war would be a certainty should a separate department control the Government air activities. General Menoher and Captain Moffett were also heard on the united air service plan, and it was the sentiment of the conference that the questions involved should be laid before a committee of experts for consideration and report. It was brought out that the British had done away with the services of its leading scientists in disbanding its aeronautical advisory committee, that France was now organizing a committee on the line of the National Advisory Committee, which is the only body of its character in existence to-day.

The conference reached conclusions which advise the standardization of aeronautical equipment for the use of the War, Commerce and Post Office Departments, and the development of airplanes capable of use in all three departments which, in the event of war, could be converted to bombing machines for the Army. Secretary Hays suggested that air mail pilots be required to undergo the Army aviation examination and training, and that they be commissioned in the Air Service Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps. It was his opinion that Army training would improve the reliability of the air mail and tend to reduce the serious accidents which have resulted in the deaths of many fliers in the last year. The conference was adjourned for one week, when it is expected that the committee on inquiry will have been authorized and names of its members presented and a program adopted for its activities. In Service circles the fact that less than a month had elapsed since the administration came into power when the question of aeronautical policy was taken up was regarded with satisfaction, and as an earnest that the question will have the most serious consideration, irrespective of the controversy relative to the combat importance of the implements of warfare as compared with the development of air weapons. The opponents of a united air service were also heartened by the attitude of Secretary Roosevelt, who, on the previous day, went on record as opposed to unification of Government air activities along the lines agitated in the various services and in Congress.

## Special Aviation Committee Selected.

Following a direction by President Harding that the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics name a special committee to investigate and formulate rules of the air, which later may be made the basis for legislation providing a Federal aviation code, Charles D. Walcott, chairman of the committee, advised the President on April 6 that a committee consisting of representatives of the Army, Navy, Post Office and Commerce Departments and commercial aviation interests had been tentatively selected. The committee is to take up all details of aviation, including a comprehensive scheme of landing fields for Government and commercial planes; the mapping of definite air routes; provisions for the maximum and minimum loads for planes of the various types; suggested plans for the licensing of aviators not included in the Army and Navy Air Services, and regulations for interstate flying.

## AIRCRAFT ENGINES DEVELOPMENT.

## Extensive Program for Army and Navy.

Although encouragement through adequate appropriations from Congress has been unpromising, it is to the credit of the technicians in aeronautics of the Army and Navy that they continue to apply themselves to the development of various types of aeronautical power plants. Certain types of engines in a defined program are to be developed by the Army and Navy Air Services upon the recommendation of the Joint Army and Navy Board, approved by former Secretaries Baker and Daniels. The development has been arranged in three groups: First, engines of interest to the Army and Navy; second, engines whose use is primarily of interest to the Army; third, engines whose use is primarily of interest to the Navy. In the first group, in the development of which both Services are mutually interested, are engines ranging in power from fifty-six to 1,000-horsepower, which may be summarized as follows:

Fifty-six-horsepower: Further development of existing type assigned to the Navy Department. Air-cooled radial engine of 300-horsepower: Designed for maneuverability and wide range of development now in hand under Army cognizance. Water-cooled engine of 500-horsepower: For medium weight heavier-than-air craft; tests under Army cognizance and modifications recommended by Army Air Service. "W" type water-cooled engine of 700-horsepower: For large heavier-than-air craft; in process of development under Army cognizance. "W" type water-cooled engine of 1,000-horsepower: For extremely large size heavier-than-air craft; in process of design by Army Air Service. Six-cylinder water-cooled engine of 100-horsepower: For aircraft used in training; developing under Army cognizance and for comparison with a similar engine (second group) to determine a standard type for training purposes. Cannon engine of 300-horsepower: For installation in aircraft in which it

is desirable to have a gun firing a projectile of approximately one inch in diameter directly ahead through the propeller hub; being developed under Army cognizance. Engine to operate on heavy fuel oil, about 500-horsepower: Development under Navy cognizance with a view to fuel economy and elimination of fire hazards. Water-cooled engine of 350 to 375-horsepower: For installation in pursuit airplanes, of extremely light weight and moderate durability; under study by Army Air Service. Six-cylinder water-cooled engine of 300 to 400-horsepower: Developing under Navy cognizance for installation in rigid airships or in large non-rigid airships.

The second group contains a single engine, air-cooled and 140 to 160-horsepower, developing under Army cognizance with a view to containing a standard type for training airplanes. The third, or Navy, group, embraces the development of steam engines which are to be worked to a definite conclusion as rapidly as possible, also a geared engine for use in Navy aircraft. Other specific types in this Navy group are: Radial air-cooled engine of 200 to 230-horsepower. This is being developed under Navy cognizance as a step toward evolving a durable, relative cheap engine for training purposes, or for small ship-board aircraft. It is also desirable to have available an engine of domestic manufacture corresponding with certain well known engines of foreign manufacture for use in small ship-board and other type aircraft.

Engine of 250-275-horsepower. This engine is to be developed for use in a twin-engined airplane or seaplane designed as a torpedo carrier, bomber, or spotting machine. Water-cooled engine of 650-750-horsepower. For rigid airships, the development being with a view to reducing complication of power plant to the greatest extent practicable without undue concentration of weights. To be developed by the Navy.

It is probable that the development of both air-cooled and water-cooled engines of the power noted will be carried to completion. It covers an extremely wide field, both as to power and to type. Such development is very necessary at this time in order that the availability or lack of engines of a given type may not prevent the development of types of aircraft of the greatest utility. The importance and possible value of the development of an internal combustion engine of the turbine type is being followed by the War and Navy Departments and there are indications that increased progress in aeronautics will warrant its development.

## ORGANIZED RESERVE PLANS.

## Their Formulation to be Initiated in Corps Areas.

The Secretary of War directs that the commanding general of each corps area be informed as follows: Corps area commanders have recently been furnished with advance copies of Special Regulations No. 46, General Policies and Regulations for the Organized Reserves. It is now desired that the formulation of plans be initiated in each corps area for the development of this component of the Army of the United States. The studies and plan required by Par. 9, S.R. 46, should be forwarded for approval to the War Department not later than June 1, 1921. By this date the regulations governing the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps should have been promulgated. It is not contemplated that enlistments in the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be authorized or that the Reserve officer personnel will be assigned to units until after the War Department has acted on the above plan and has authorized such action. It is further advised that it is the policy of the War Department to place at the disposal of corps area commanders for assignment in connection with the Organized Reserves, groups of officers of the Regular Army for the organization of each division and the corps, Army and G.H.Q. Reserve troops. It is hoped that these officers will be available in time to assist in preparing the initial studies.

The following numbers are reserved for, and will be made use of, as divisional designations in the several corps areas:

Corps Areas.	Numbers.
1st .....	76, 94, and 97
2d .....	77, 78, and 98
3d .....	79, 80 and 99
4th .....	81, 82, and 87
5th .....	83, 84, and 100
6th .....	85, 86, and 101
7th .....	88, 89, and 102
8th .....	90, 95, and 103
9th .....	91, 96, and 104

The proper designation for units of the mobile forces of the Army of the United States is contained in G.O. No. 5, current series, War Department.

## DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

## New General Order Concerning Agent Officers.

Officers of the Army will be interested in the provisions of G.O. No. 13, W.D., March 22, 1921, regarding the disbursement of public funds through agent officers. The handling of a disbursing account with its endless obligations has long been a duty not sought after by the average officer and the agent officer method of disbursement has met the need for the simplification of the disbursing of public funds where the amount disbursed was limited. The first authority for the use of agent officers was contained in the act of May 12, 1917, and regulations governing same were published in G.O. No. 81, W.D., 1917, which was limited in its scope to officers of the Quartermaster Corps and did not fully meet the purpose for which it was issued. This G.O. was later amplified by G.O. Nos. 90 and 122, W.D., 1918, and G.O. No. 3, W.D., 1920, which extended, during the emergency, the authority to all officers and permitted a freer use of such method in handling the finances of the Army.

The Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, authorized the use of agent officers in the disbursement of public funds as a permanent procedure in Army finance matters, and with the publication of G.O. No. 13, W.D., 1921, the Army has a simple method of handling small disbursements without placing upon an officer making such disbursement the burden of rendering an account to the Treasury Department. This general order divides agent officers into two classes: (a) Officers, other than duly appointed Finance officers, who are designated by local commanding officers as agent officers for the purpose of making specified payments, and (b) officers appointed as Finance officers of stations or commands by the War Department or by local commanding officers who are directed by the Chief of Finance to perform their duties as agent officers instead of as accountable officers. Officers appointed under (a) are those who are designated to make payments to troops or similar

specified payments, and they are required to make their returns immediately after the payment is completed; while those under (b) are officers who may be assigned to duty as Finance officers at small posts where they may have numerous other duties assigned them. They are required to render their accounts monthly on the 25th of each month and at such other times as may be specially directed by the disbursing officers for whom they are acting as agents. The disbursing officers for whom agents are serving will, upon receipt of the vouchers, examine them to see that they conform to existing regulations and, if found to agree with such regulations, will give the agent officers clearances for the money disbursed. The agent officers can then feel that their financial transactions are closed up to that time, and they will not be called upon to worry over suspensions by the Auditor for the War Department some time later. The agent officer method of handling finances has permitted the procedure of procurement, provided for in G.O. No. 45, W.D., 1920, whereby recruiting officers, isolated detachments and similar small units are provided with a simple method of securing their supplies.

One of the best features of the new general order is the method of handling liquid coffee money for detachments in transit. The procedure permits an officer in charge of a detachment, who will not return to the station from which he set out, to account for the funds turned over to him to the disbursing officer at the station to which he is en route, thereby permitting him to close his account immediately upon arrival at his new station. In the past it has been necessary for him to either have the funds transferred to him, in which case he would be required to render necessary accounting papers to the Treasury, or to have the funds advanced him as an agent of the disbursing officer of the station from which he embarked and be required to render an accounting to that officer.

## PROPOSED CHANGES, NATIONAL GUARD LAWS.

## Army Officers Deprecate Their Adoption.

Various changes in sections of the National Defense act as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, pertaining to the National Guard which were proposed by the Adjutants General Association, as noted in our issue of March 26, page 819, do not meet with the approval of Army officers familiar with National Guard administration. Many of the changes, if enacted into law it is declared, would necessitate additional appropriation of Federal funds. Computations have been made which show that the ultimate strength of the National Guard will require, under the present law without any additional expenses such as might be occasioned by a change of the law as proposed, a total of \$93,000,000 for one year of maintenance only, not taking into consideration \$159,000,000 required for the original equipment of the National Guard.

The association recommends that Sec. 60 be changed so as to allow companies and corresponding units of the National Guard heretofore or hereafter recognized at a minimum enlisted strength of fifty men to be maintained at that minimum for the period of one year after the date of Federal recognition and until July 1, 1922. Under the present policy they must have attained a strength of sixty-five by July 1, 1921. If the maximum of strength to be attained is lowered, as proposed, those familiar with the situation say it will tend to create a great number of units with a very small enlisted strength. The practical experience of handling National Guard organizations bears out the opinion that it is better to make certain demands as to strength at the time of recognition rather than after an organization has once been recognized. The past experience has been that in the handling of the National Guard, no matter what the limit of strength may be, only a very few organizations will maintain a standard. If a strength of fifty is demanded, the majority of the National Guard organizations will be under that number. If a strength of ninety-three is set, the general number maintained would be below ninety-three, but probably would exceed sixty-five. As a result, it has been found necessary to place the standard of the National Guard high, if this component of the Army is to be improved and developed.

The proposed amendment of Sec. 64 reading: "Whenever, in the territorial distribution of National Guard troops approved by the Secretary of War in pursuance of Sec. 3a, the headquarters of any military unit is allocated to a state, the Governor of that state shall have authority to appoint and commission the officers who are designated by current tables of organization as constituting such headquarters," is believed inadvisable inasmuch as all general officers in the Regular Army are appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and it is believed that the same procedure should obtain with respect to the appointment of such officers in the National Guard so that the same standard of efficiency may be maintained. In case the National Guard were called into active duty by the Federal Government, general officers in the National Guard forces and the Regular Army would be thrown together. The contention is that there would be a much greater degree of variation of qualifications with perhaps lessened efficiency where officers of one class were appointed by the several governors of the states, and the other class selected by the President of the United States with the additional safeguard of confirmation by the Senate. As proposed by the association the governors of the states are to be given authority to appoint all officers of the National Guard. As the laws governing the organization as now worded have been carefully studied by both National Guard officers of legal training and officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and it has been conceded that the recognition of a unit is the one act which creates a vacancy for a commissioned officer, and that until a unit is completed no vacancy exists, it is believed the ruling is correct and just, and certainly is in the interest of the development of the National Guard because all higher officers continue their labors until they, themselves, can secure recognition which can now be effected only when their organizations have been completed.

The change of Sec. 65 as suggested would allow the appointment of chiefs of staff of divisions from National Guard or Regular officers. At present there are National Guard officers qualified by war experience, but this condition will not exist ten years from now unless the National Guard officers devote their entire time to the military profession. Attention is further called to the fact that Sec. 65 was designed to furnish chiefs of staff for a National Guard division who would be Regular Army officers, and who would devote their entire time to the development of the National Guard of the various divisions. If the amendments recommended by the association were adopted it is predicted that within a few years the cost of the National Guard would be materially increased thereby.

Relative to the hire of clerks in the office of the United



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States pay and disbursing officers, as suggested, the amendment of Sec. 67 is considered inadvisable. The furnishing of clerks to United States property and disbursing officers at Federal expense is another source of increasing the Federal appropriation for the support of the National Guard. The Federal Government furnishes equipment to the states free of charge, and the average cost is approximately \$375 for each enlisted man annually. The states are at no other expense so far as this property is concerned than to keep a record of it, and it would appear that for the states to furnish these clerks at state expense would be only fair and just to the Federal Government.

The proposed amendment of Sec. 81, changing the name of the Militia Bureau to National Guard Bureau, and throwing positions therein open to National Guard officers meets with objection by Army officers. The present law, as interpreted by the Comptroller of the Treasury, limits appointment to one National Guard officer, the Chief of the Bureau. All other officers must be Regular Army officers. The change suggested would operate to supplant Regular Army officers in the Militia Bureau with National Guard officers and would tend, it is held, to lessen the efficiency of the bureau if not to lower the standards required of the National Guard. (The original Militia Bureau provision in act of June 3, 1916, authorized the President in his discretion to assign to duty in the Militia Bureau one colonel and one lieutenant colonel of the National Guard). And if the bureau is to retain its efficiency, the number of National Guard officers who can be utilized in the bureau should be provided by statute and appointment should be controlled by the National Guard officer who is chief of the Militia Bureau. A fair and acceptable restriction, it is suggested, would be to limit the number so detailed to one National Guard officer from each Army area, thus authorizing the detail of not to exceed three National Guard officers for duty in the bureau.

The change in Sec. 99, relative to transportation of officers for schooling, would give pay to National Guard officers going to and returning from schools at which they have received instruction. The striking out of the final clause in Sec. 99 would, of course, materially increase the cost of the National Guard from a Federal appropriation standpoint, for the reason that the proviso stricken out limits the pay allowance of officers at service schools to those of captain, no matter how much higher their grade might be. The suggested change in Sec. 109 is regarded as in the interest of justice as the new reorganization tables have placed some of the organizations under first lieutenants, rather than under the control of captains. It will, it is declared, operate to increase National Guard appropriations, but it is believed this increase would be justified.

The recommendation submitted with reference to Sec. 110 certainly did not receive careful consideration on the part of the adjutants general, in the view of Army officers, unless they intend to increase the cost of the National Guard beyond reason. At the present time the Finance Department of the Army controls the disbursing of Federal funds. It is believed that it is competent to pay the National Guard in addition to its duties in connection with the Regular Army, and without any additional expense whatsoever to the Government. The changes suggested, however, will require a great number of clerks and a United States pay and disbursing officer in each state, all paid from National Guard Federal appropriations. Attention is called to the fact that only a few years ago the Regular Army maintained a corps of paymasters and clerks for the payment of the Regular Army when it had a strength of only 25,000 men. Under the proposed scheme of reorganization of the National Guard the state of New York alone would ultimately have a National Guard strength of 32,000 men, and Pennsylvania 28,000 men. Each state, if its troops were paid in accordance with the plan of the association, would be entitled to a pay corps larger than that formerly provided for the entire Regular Army. There are forty-eight states to be considered in connection with this expense, and the total cost would mount so high that it is contended it would prove absolutely prohibitive. Sec. 110 of the law places the payment of enlisted men under the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. It is believed this will be changed to have pay made through the officers of the Finance Department.

As a whole the proposed amendments are regarded by officers experienced in National Guard administration as not alone inadvisable, but obstructive to the plans of Congress for the organization of the Army as provided in Sec. 3 of the act of June 4, 1920. The cost to the taxpayers, it is held, would be beyond reason.

#### SECRETARY DENBY'S FLEET VISIT.

*Pleased with Conditions Afloat and Ashore.*

Secretary of the Navy Denby arrived in Washington on April 4 on board the U.S.S. Pruitt from San Domingo. The Secretary left Washington on March 19, and has visited the U.S. Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo, Haiti and San Domingo. On the completion of his trip of inspection as he started home the Secretary sent the following message back to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps with the Atlantic Fleet in Haiti, San Domingo, Key West and Guantanamo: "The Secretary of the Navy upon leaving Caribbean waters after a short but instructive tour of inspection compliments the Service on the highly creditable condition of the ships and shore stations. The men seem zealous and eager, the officers working hard for the good of the Service. The Secretary deeply appreciates the uniform courtesy with which he has been welcomed during his visit. Good luck to you all."

In his addresses to the officers of the Fleet, Secretary Denby spoke of his love for the Navy as a youth, and how that affection became ingrained in him by his service in the Spanish-American War. He had come to regard the officers of the Navy, he said, as standing for the highest of American ideals. He urged them to guard against unwarranted and needless criticism, declaring that if a thing was really big enough and important enough to criticize it should be brought to the attention of those in posts of authority, even to himself. His advice was against cultivating the habit of "knocking," but to build up a spirit of helpful co-operation whereby the efficient officer and man will the sooner win the recognition due to his ability and service. The Secretary touched upon incidents of his own experiences in the Service to show that he was not unfamiliar with conditions and traditions, and he also told the officers of some things that he did not approve which he hoped would be corrected in time. His addresses were full of his determination to extend his confidence to all officers in positions of authority and to stand solidly behind them when they were in the right. He emphasized again the conviction that he stood unalterably for a fighting Navy of

the greatest efficiency and made it plain that the personnel, from top to bottom, will be certain of getting what it deserves as measured by efficiency, character and service.

On landing at the Washington Navy Yard, after a notable 1,600-mile run in the destroyer Pruitt in fifty-five hours, the Secretary went to the White House to report to the President. In speaking of his trip he said that he had had wonderful experiences, not the least of which was his fight over the Fleet at Guantanamo bay. He was gratified to be able to see that ships and stations were in excellent condition. He found the Marines and the natives in Haiti and San Domingo getting along without the least sign of friction. He had made no plans for the Fleet as a result of his visit, neither had he come to decision on matters of policy during his two weeks' absence. The employment of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet is following the regular schedule approved by Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander-in-chief, and when the ships come north for the regular overhaul, Secretary Denby said, the summer schedule will be adopted. He added: "My trip did not cause me to change my mind on the necessity of completing the 1916 building program; but I am not ready to say what I shall recommend after that question is finally decided."

#### WILL FIGHT FOR A STRONG NAVY.

*Mr. Britten Believes Low Limit Is 120,000 Men.*

Strong opposition to any action which would reduce the enlisted personnel of the Navy below 120,000 men will be led in the extraordinary session of the 67th Congress by Representative Britten of Illinois of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Britten, who endorses the amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill made in the Senate at the last session of Congress, will take a leading part in urging legislative action guaranteeing the completion of the 1916 building program for the Navy, the construction of the naval bases on the Pacific coast recommended by the special joint committee of Congress, and the building of the two modern airplane carriers designed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Representative Britten said on April 6:

#### *Fundamental Requirements of Available Man-Power.*

"The fundamental requirement in arriving at a fair judgment as to whether the Navy needs for its adequate maintenance, under existing conditions, a total of 100,000 or 120,000 men lies in a proper conception of what the two figures mean in available man-power for the units of the Fleet. Experience clearly indicates that a new recruit should spend at least four months at a training station before going aboard a cruising ship. The new recruit might receive this preliminary four-months' training aboard ship, but the ship would have to be devoted to recruit training in order that such a plan might succeed. Such ships are expensive to maintain and operate and cannot be supplied in sufficient numbers to train the recruits needed to make up for wastage in the Fleet. After going aboard ship the new recruit takes from six to eight months and sometimes longer to find himself—in other words, to become a unit of value and reasonable dependability in the sea-going Navy. It is this heavy percentage of only partly trained men on our sea-going vessels that tends to swell our ships' complements over and above those of similar vessels in the navies of powers having more personnel. For example, if the British navy, with a twelve-year term of enlistment, loses each year only one-twelfth of her trained personnel, where we lose one-third (or four-twelfths), it follows that we require three-twelfths or one-quarter more personnel than the British to man an equivalent Navy unit."

"While it is true a small proportion of men discharged under honorable conditions re-enlist, it is likewise true that the makeup from re-enlistments is more than counterbalanced by wastage from the total by desertion, death and retirement, medical and special discharges, dishonorable, bad conduct and undesirable discharges. For example, while the re-enlistments during 1920 were averaging about sixty per cent. of the total men discharged under honorable conditions, the wastage from the other causes listed above was running over twenty-five per cent. of the total personnel in the Navy. Now the average term of enlistment in the Navy is not at present four years, but by reason of allowed short-term enlistments of two and three years it has fallen to an average of about three years. The theoretical average annual loss of men on a three-year term of enlistment would be 40,000, or 33,333, depending upon whether we had a Navy of 120,000 men or 100,000 men. As the re-enlistments do not compensate for the wastage, due to separation from the Navy for causes other than discharge under honorable conditions, it follows that the total net annual wastage from all causes whatsoever exceeds the theoretical average annual loss and may be very conservatively estimated at 45,000 for a 120,000-man Navy, and 36,000 for a 100,000-man Navy. With a four months' training period (one-third of a year) there are available for all naval activities, at any particular time, the difference between the total number in the Navy and one-third of the net annual wastage. In other words, a 120,000-man Navy represents (120,000 less 15,000) 105,000 available; a 100,000-man Navy represents (100,000 less 12,000) 88,000 available. It is essential, of course, to send several thousand men to trade schools to qualify for the more technical ratings in the Navy. In addition, there is an irreducible minimum of men whose number varies but which runs between five and ten per cent. of the total personnel who are unavailable through sickness in hospitals, travel between stations, awaiting discharge, awaiting assignment, and so on. This quota of men is referred to as 'replacements,' although the term is not accurately descriptive."

#### *Effect on Fleet Reduction.*

"It appears, then, that the net 'available' in a 120,000-man Navy will fall below a total of 100,000 men. This net figure can be increased in only one way, by increasing the term of enlistment by law, or, by what amounts to the same thing, increasing the number of re-enlistments, already fairly high. There are required for manning small district craft, for aviation ashore, communications ashore, service at hospitals, prisons and receiving stations and for recruiting about one man to every four at sea. All vessels of a military value in the Navy would require for their maintenance in full commission the provision of a Navy of about 175,000 men. The vessels of such characteristics as to warrant their maintenance in commission for carrying on what is deemed a minimum naval establishment pending the further development of the building program require the provision of a Navy of 120,000 men. If a lesser number of men is provided the vessels affected are the battleships and de-

stroyers, the backbone of the Fleet. If provision is made for a Navy of only 100,000 men, about 75,000 to 80,000 'available,' of whom at least a fifth are required for shore activities, the inevitable result will be the placing out of commission and consequent rapid deterioration of more than two hundred modern first-class fighting units of the Fleet, which can be replaced only at an expense far exceeding the amount represented by economizing on trained man-power, without which these same fighting units are valueless, even though they could be maintained out of commission in a perfect state of material preservation and upkeep. It is, therefore, considered essential, for reasons both of financial economy and national safety, to man all our first-class fighting units. "As a direct consequence of manning these actual fighting units it becomes necessary to man certain auxiliary ships in order that the fighting units may operate effectively. To meet these minimum requirements requires that 79,864 men be available for sea-going vessels. Small adjustments are doubtless possible which would vary this number a few hundreds either way, and the future, with new construction coming on, will undoubtedly increase it. This 80,000 men for sea-going ships cannot be obtained on a Navy of less strength than 120,000."

"Some comment, amounting at times to adverse criticism, has been offered upon the number of vessels other than battleships which it is proposed to retain in commission. No lesson of the World War was more conspicuously driven home than the one which pointed to the necessity of a battleship force being amply rounded out with light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, mine-layers, mine-sweepers and essential auxiliary craft. It is not too much to say that it was the German light cruisers and destroyers and the potential effect of German submarines and mines supposed to be present in or near the battle area which saved the German High Seas Fleet at the battle of Jutland. If a battleship could be so built as to contain within itself all of the modern weapons and devices for offense and defense it would be practicable to dispense with auxiliary fighting craft. Such a battleship is impracticable. Therefore the various types of light craft, whether surface, sub-surface or aerial, which may be developed for offensive operations against our battleships must be met with similar or superior craft capable not only of nullifying such an offensive but of following it up with a vigorous attack on their own part. It thus becomes necessary in serving the interests of national naval defense with a limited personnel to sacrifice first-class battleships, placing them out of commission, in order to maintain the proper proportion of lesser fighting units."

#### VACANCIES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

*One Hundred in Grade of Second Lieutenant.*

It is estimated that there will be approximately 100 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps and it is proposed to fill a considerable proportion of the vacancies by appointment from the ranks. This opens an opportunity for permanent commission to the non-commissioned officers of the corps and those who desire to apply for commissions should secure recommendation from their commanding officers and be ready to demonstrate their educational qualifications and their fitness for commissioned rank. With a view to enabling them to prepare for examinations, all candidates will be assembled at a suitable Marine Corps post and will have every possible facility for study and preparation. The final examination from which commissions will be awarded will be held in December. General orders and circulars covering the opportunities for obtaining commissions have been sent to every post in the Marine Corps and all commanding officers have been requested to recommend non-commissioned officers whom they consider fitted to hold commissions. Recommendations are expected from Marine Corps posts in the United States, as well as Haiti, Santo Domingo, China and foreign countries where marines are on duty.

#### *Non-Commissioned Officer Candidates.*

The general order (No. 9) issued by Major Gen. Commandant John A. Lejeune, from Marine Corps Headquarters under date of March 22, dealing with the subject states that the following will govern, for the present calendar year, in the selection of non-commissioned officers as candidates for commissions as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps:

General and field officers and officers in command of companies and detachments of the Marine Corps are authorized to recommend, through official channels, any non-commissioned officer for a commission; provided, that such non-commissioned officer will not reach the age of twenty-seven years prior to Feb. 1, 1922, and that on July 1, 1921, he shall have had not less than one year's service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, of which not less than six months shall have been in the Marine Corps.

Before an officer recommends any non-commissioned officer for a commission he will assure himself that the N.C.O. in question has basic general educational qualifications sufficient to infer that he will be able to pass the required general educational examinations without extended instruction or review.

The general educational examination that candidates will be required to pass before being commissioned will be held during the month of December, 1921, and will include spelling, grammar, composition and rhetoric, history of the United States, outline of ancient, medieval and modern history, geography, arithmetic, elementary algebra, plane geometry and plane trigonometry.

While taking into consideration the general educational qualifications of a proposed candidate, an officer making recommendations will give most careful consideration to the character attributes of the proposed candidate. In every case the recommendation will contain a statement as to why the officer considers the proposed candidate suitable and desirable for advancement to commissioned rank.

Upon receipt of such recommendations at Headquarters, and approval by the Major General Commandant, the non-commissioned officers in question will be ordered to a selected post for training, preliminary to the December examination. There they will be carried on the muster-roll as candidates for commissions, and will be given such training and opportunities to prepare themselves for the examination as may be practicable.

#### U.S.M.C. CARIBBEAN SEA FLIGHT.

Success is attending the round-trip flight of 5,518 miles, to occupy twenty-two days, which was commenced by officers of the Marine Corps on March 20, starting from Washington, D.C., with Major T. C. Turner, chief of Marine Corps aviation, as senior officer of the flight, in which two machines are participating, as told in our issue of April 2. An unexpected descent at Richmond, Va., because of engine trouble in one machine, interfered with the program slightly, causing a brief delay, but the machines arrived at Guantanamo on April 6 and proceeded, Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands are included in the itinerary.



## NOTES OF THE NAVY.

## Bureau Chiefs, Navy Department.

Capt. David Potter, U.S.N., paymaster of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, has been recommended by Secretary Denby to the President for appointment as Paymaster General of the Navy, and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Mr. Denby stated that the recommendation had been approved, and believes the appointment will meet with general approval in the Navy. The Secretary asked that it be made plain that Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, Acting Paymaster General, would not reconsider his disinclination to accept the appointment as successor of Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan in the office. Captain Potter is a native of New Jersey, forty-six years old, and was appointed from that state in 1898. He became Fleet Paymaster in July, 1919. Secretary Denby also stated that he had arrived at a general policy that appointments to bureau chiefs shall be from the grade of captain and above, and that he believed this policy would be for the best interests of the Service. If good officers developed in lower grades they would not be overlooked, said the Secretary. Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations, will be continued in that office, Mr. Denby said, and he intimated that he will undoubtedly serve out his detail. As to the appointment of a Judge Advocate General of the Navy to succeed Rear Admiral George R. Clark, Secretary Denby said he could not announce the recommendation in advance of the President's approval. The appointment will probably be announced in a few days.

## Precedence of Navy Officers.

The plan of precedence of officers of the Navy which has been worked out in the Bureau of Navigation in accordance with the recent opinion of the Attorney General will be shown in the 1921 issue of the Navy Register, which will be published about May 1. Until that time, and after it, no statement on the subject of precedence issued is to be expected from the Navy Department. The change directed in the Attorney General's opinion affects few officers and those only who came into the Navy prior to 1913, and the department takes the view that only confusion would result in attempts to explain the method of precedence adopted and that the officers affected can come to a better and quicker understanding on consulting the Navy Register when it is issued. The plan as worked out in the Bureau of Navigation adheres to the opinion of the Attorney General. His opinion contains as an unalterable rule that all officers of staff corps must take precedence with each other according to dates of commission in rank. Line and staff officers where associated officially take precedence by length of service, and officers advanced over other officers by process of selection, gain precedence accordingly.

## Preparing for Ship Bombing Test.

Preparations on the part of the Army Air Service for the experiment in bombing warships off the coast, according to the plans of the Army and Navy Joint Board, are going forward at Langley Field, Va. About sixty officers, most of them students at the Field Officers' School at Langley Field, are engaged in bombing exercises, using the new Glen Martin bombing airplanes recently delivered to the Air Service. This machine is capable of carrying approximately 2,500 pounds of bombs. The tests over water are being made with moving targets, some as small as rowboats, but the principal target is a float about thirty feet square. Satisfactory results have been secured over these moving targets, but the most encouraging results have been obtained by bomb-dropping on a battleship silhouette. Ninety per cent. hits have been scored on days when atmospheric conditions were of the best, and sixty per cent. hits have been recorded with the wind blowing thirty-five miles an hour. Major William N. Hensley, Jr., in command at Langley Field, is supervising the tests. Major T. DeW. Milling is in command of the Field Officers' School. The Navy Department is concentrating pilots who are trained in bombing and torpedo plane operations at Hampton Roads and Yorktown, but it is stated that this is actually routine and a matter of a day's duty with this flying personnel. Since the Navy is obliged to destroy the former German warships, it is making its plans accordingly. On behalf of the Navy this test will be a serious experiment to determine the strength and weaknesses of ship construction and the possibilities of anti-aircraft defense. Nothing spectacular is contemplated and the problem will be worked out with the usual thoroughness of the Service.

## Navy Recruiting Increase.

Limited recruiting for the Navy is scoring a notable success and the weekly figures show a very encouraging increase. For the week ending March 31, reports show 782 first enlistments and 106 re-enlistments, a total of 889, or 353 more than the previous week. The Eastern and Central divisions stand at the head with 229 and 154, respectively, for the week. The fleet enlistments are still at a minimum, only six each for the U.S. Atlantic and the U.S. Pacific Fleets being recorded for the week.

## Examination of Navy Warrant Officers.

The Navy Department is concerned that the advantages accruing to temporary warrant officers transferring to the permanent Navy be made known to all who are eligible for transfer. Only fifty-two per cent. of the 1,200 temporary warrant officers have made application to take the examination set for May 24; eighteen per cent. failed to express their preference, and thirty per cent. declined to take the examination. In order that all may be heard from, the Bureau of Navigation will accept all applications received in sufficient time for questions to reach candidates prior to date of examination. The scope of the test embraces both the written and the practical examinations, with such changes as are necessary to bring them up to date. The questions will be along the technical lines in which the candidate has served in his special rank. Sufficient questions will be given in each subject to ascertain the degree of knowledge possessed by the candidate. Chief warrant and warrant officers of the line, except machinists and chief machinists, will be expected to answer a simple question in dead reckoning navigation and elementary questions relating to navigation instruments; lead, log, compass, chronometers, etc.; and to United States pilotage marks. There will also be questions relating to the punishments a commanding officer may assign to those under his command. The Bureau of Navigation is especially desirous that all men qualified to take the examination shall at the earliest possible time file preferences with immedi-

ate commanding officer, so that adequate preparations may be made for the examinations.

## Change in Publishing G.C.M. Orders.

The Navy Department is now issuing one court-martial order each month as of the last day of the month. Individual court-martial orders will not be published hereafter in the cases of officers tried by general court-martial. The data relative to the cases of both officers and enlisted personnel will be included in the monthly court-martial orders in tables as indicated in the order. There will be included under the heading "Remarks" the pertinent remarks desired to be published to the Service which are made on all the court-martial cases held during the month. This new system of publishing G.C.M. cases went into effect Jan. 1, last, and is carried out in C.M.O. No. 1, dated Jan. 31, 1921. This order notes the trial of eleven commissioned officers, but no names are mentioned.

## Picture Films Exclusive to Navy.

Since certain Navy and Marine Corps organizations have made a practice of exchanging motion picture films, purchased for exclusive Navy use from the producers, with civilian organizations, the Navy Department has called the attention of the Service to the fact that it is imperative that this practice be stopped. The Bureau of Navigation purchases motion picture films from the leading producers of the country with a definite agreement that such films shall only be exhibited by ships and stations of the Navy and Marine Corps. The exchange of films so purchased with civilian organizations, it is stated, will inevitably jeopardize the Bureau of Navigation's arrangements with the film producers, consequently commanding officers are directed to take special precaution to prevent this practice in future.

## Annual Report of Navy Relief Society.

The annual report of the Navy Relief Society for the year ending Dec. 31, 1920, has recently been issued. In his annual report the president of the society, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., announces that during the year the incorporators had made a change in the certificate of incorporation extending the sphere of the society's relief in special cases to include dependent members of the immediate families of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, when, by reason of sickness or serious disability, such men are incapable of providing for them. The society has no constitution and is governed by its certificate of incorporation and by-laws. During the year provision was made for five managers-at-large, to be chosen by the auxiliaries to represent them on the board of managers. The president advised that the affairs of the organization be kept in such orderly and business-like condition that "if all of them were to drop out to-morrow it would go on as an efficient and well-organized institution, not dependent upon any individual or individuals." The affairs of the society, financial and otherwise, are reported to be in a sound and satisfactory condition. The endowment fund amounts to \$25,000. The report of the recording secretary, Helen Louise Sargent, shows that during the year the beneficiaries had decreased by about twenty, but in future would probably increase owing to the broadening of the certificate of incorporation. A new auxiliary was formed at Cavite, P.I., with 300 members, which was increased to 2,000. The report of the treasurer, Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, shows that the receipts for the year were \$64,156, and the expenditures \$84,748, with a total balance on hand of \$101,176. The report of the corresponding secretary, Mr. Edward J. Dorn, shows that the total amount expended for the beneficiaries for the year was \$47,658, and that expended for beneficiaries \$60,368. During the year the deaths reported in the Navy and Marine Corps totaled 1,533, of which 739 left as next of kin a widow or mother. The auxiliaries raised approximately \$80,000. The late Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., left the society a legacy of \$898 and the late Brig. Gen. C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., one of \$100. With the exception of the year 1919, when the expenditures to beneficiaries was \$60,368, the expenditures in 1920 were the largest since the organization of the society, in 1904. The board of managers at its annual meeting on Jan. 27, 1921, adopted a resolution designating May 1, "Dewey Day," of each year on which to make special efforts to increase the membership, receive dues and generally advance the interests of the society by auxiliaries, ships and stations.

## NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Rear Admiral Harry A. Field, U.S.N., assumed command of Train, Pacific Fleet, April 1, with U.S.S. Frederick as flagship.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., delivered an address before the Boston (Mass.) Chapter of the Military Order of the World War on April 6 in the course of which he uttered a warning against failure to "cherish the memories and associations of the war." Among other things he said: "If a man tells you we need a large Navy to do our share in policing the seas of the world, don't believe him. The Navy is for one purpose—to fight." Referring to the discussion of plans for increasing or reducing this country's armament, he said the problem should be considered thoroughly. He added that Japan was increasing its naval strength on a large scale. The Admiral warned against underestimating new weapons, such as the airplane or the submarine.

Capt. Henry H. Hough, U.S.N., will be detached from the Navy recruiting bureau, New York, on April 11 and take command of the receiving ship at New York, relieving Capt. George L. P. Stone, who has been assigned to command the battleship Minnesota, relieving Capt. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. Captain Hasbrouck has been assigned to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

Lieut. Archie E. Glann, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the U.S.S. S-2, which has been at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

## Lieutenant Robb Captured.

Lieut. Lon H. Robb, U.S.N. (T), who escaped from arrest Feb. 26, 1921, from the receiving ship at Bay Ridge, N.Y.; where he had undergone trial on a charge of embezzlement, and who was found and arrested aboard the Army transport Cambrai, arrived at New York April 3. After escaping at Bay Ridge he enlisted in the Army transport service under the name of P. H. Roberts and was appointed master at arms. When the Cambrai was at Hoboken preparing to sail, March 5, Capt. W. J. Bernard, Marine Superintendent, boarded her. He recognized Robb as a former officer and greeted the fugitive, unaware that he was sought. Two days after the Cambrai had put to sea Captain Bernard read a newspaper clipping containing a story of Robb's escape. He communicated with the Naval Intelligence Service. Just before the Cambrai reached Antwerp, Captain Ferguson received instructions by wireless to arrest Robb.

He will now face, besides the embezzlement accusation, a charge of breaking arrest.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A party of enlisted men from the crew of the U.S.S. Pittsburgh was received by Pope Benedict XV in Rome on April 1, the presentation being made by the chaplain of the ship.

The Imperial Maritime League of Great Britain was formally disbanded in London on April 1 at a general meeting of the organization. Lack of public interest in the "big navy" idea was said to be the chief reason for the action of the organization that was formed twelve years ago.

## Marine Corps Institute's Enrolment.

Since its establishment a year ago, the Marine Corps Institute has enrolled 8,058 students. There are at present on its rolls 7,277 students. During the past year the institute has received examination papers covering 16,690 text-books; 3,012 of these were submitted during the month of March, 1921. The students include officers and enlisted men of the active and retired lists of the Marine Corps and their male and female dependents.

## Good Conduct Medals for M.C. Reserve.

Members of the Marine Corps Reserve, who during the period between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, performed active service in enlisted grades, will be awarded good conduct medals under restrictions imposed by existing regulations and orders applicable to the Marine Corps. Major Gen. Commandant John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., has issued orders to this effect.

## Safety at Sea.

A special Navy board to consider amendments to the rules affecting safety at sea and the licensing of master engineers began its sessions at the Navy Department, Washington, April 4. Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., is senior member and the other members are Rear Admirals Charles W. Dyson, R. H. Jackson and Casey B. Morgan and Capt. Robert Stocker, U.S.N., with Capt. W. N. Jeffers, U.S.N., as recorder.

## Navy Free Balloon A-5597 and Five Men Still Missing.

No trace has been found, up to April 7, of Navy free balloon A-5597, having on board Chief Quartermaster G. K. Wilkenson, Mach. Mate R. V. Bland, U.S.N., and three marine students, E. L. Kershaw, J. C. Elder and W. H. Tresey, which left the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla., on March 22 for an all-night flight. On March 24 a pigeon from the balloon arrived at the station with a message saying the ship was drifting out to sea, that supplies were gone and giving the estimated position of the craft. The commanding officer at the station at once ordered out Navy dirigible C-7, the seaplanes F-5L and H-16-A and an Eagle boat to make a search for the missing ship. This was continued for days. A press message from Washington said that Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Denby being in Cuba at the time, had started an inquiry into the flight of the balloon, preparatory to a more formal inquiry which might be ordered later. The Acting Secretary was quoted as saying that this flight, following so soon after the flight of a Navy balloon from the naval air station at Rockaway, L.I., to Moose Factory, Canada, would result in more stringent orders being issued affecting future experimental flights.

## Navy Gift for China Relief Fund.

The widow of a commodore of the U.S. Navy desires to offer for sale a valuable watch, the gift to her husband from the Compania Maritima of the Philippine Islands during the time of the Spanish-American War. The proceeds of the sale are to be given to the China Famine Relief Fund. The Rev. A. B. Parson, 281 Fourth avenue, New York city, assistant foreign secretary of the fund, writes that the matter has been entrusted to him. He adds that "Commodore B—," then a lieutenant in the Navy, was captain of the Port of Manila and due to his executive ability the regular inter-island boats were released for traffic. In appreciation of his services the steamship company presented the watch, which includes a fob set with a half-carat diamond. Jewelers estimate its value at from five to six hundred dollars, he writes, but it will be sold for three hundred. Those interested should address the Rev. Mr. Parson.

## COAST GUARD NOTES.

The headquarters of the cutter Tallapoosa has been permanently changed from Mobile, Ala., to Key West, Fla.

The work of Coast Guard officers in the Naval War College correspondence course is reported as in general very good. As a minimum, one written solution of a problem is required every three months. A student who finds it impossible to continue the work may return his books at any time and take up the course later. Satisfactory completion of the course will be made part of an officer's record.

The Asiatic clasp has been awarded by the Navy Department for service on the Coast Guard cutter Bear between July 17, 1917, and Nov. 1, 1918. The clasps, however, are not yet available for issue. Application of those entitled to this clasp for the Victory Medal should be made to Coast Guard headquarters and the clasps will be forwarded as soon as available for issue.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that escort clasps instead of patrol clasps for the Victory Medal be awarded to men who served on the Coast Guard cutters Algonquin, Manning, Ossipee, Seneca, Tampa and Yamacraw.

An unusually high percentage of re-enlistments in the Coast Guard is reported from the 6th and 7th Districts. In the 6th eleven men discharged re-enlisted the following day, and in the 7th ten out of eleven men discharged came back to sign for another tour the next day.

## NOTED FRENCH OFFICER FAVORS THE BATTLESHIP.

Admiral Lacaze, chief of the General Staff of the French navy, and former Minister of Marine, has declared himself as confident that "in the future, as in the past, freedom of the seas will only be secured by squadrons of battleships, and I support this assertion by the experience of the recent war," states a dispatch from Paris to the New York Times, which gives, at length, an interview with the distinguished naval officer. Continuing, he said: "In my opinion, the war clearly demonstrated that the submarines were, in action, inferior to the main sea squadrons, for it was these squadrons which assured us the freedom of the seas. Our large









vessels secured for us this freedom without undertaking big battles, for apart from the battle of Jutland, there were few real engagements. Of course, I will not say that submarines are not bound to play also an important part in battles of the days to come, but I nevertheless consider that the main factor of victory in naval operations remains with the dreadnought. Airplanes armed with torpedoes will undoubtedly have great influence in future naval battles, although their importance has been somewhat exaggerated by certain persons. In all the experiments in the bombing of ships made by the French navy the percentage of good hits was very low. The discovery of new methods of warfare will not render obsolete existing means, especially in what concerns the role of fleets and the importance of large battleships."

#### U.S. NAVAL RESERVE FORCE NOTES.

Changes among the personnel of the U.S.N.R.F. for week ending March 12 include the following:

**Promotions**—Ensigns to Lieut. (j.g.), Class 2, D. A. MacKay, K. B. Smith; same, Class 5, active, Andrew Crinkley, A. W. Gorton, D. J. MacCallman, O. L. Ostin, W. L. Porter, W. H. Rohrbach, R. G. Stephens, F. R. Whitmore. Lieut. (j.g.) to Lieut. Class 5, active, L. O. Avery, Andrew Crinkley, F. C. Dickey, C. G. Duncan, A. H. Edward, A. W. Gorton, R. D. Hivell, M. J. McDermott, A. W. McMahon, O. L. Ostin, W. L. Porter, David Eitzenhouse, G. T. Roe, W. H. Rohrbach, C. A. Rowe, J. H. Stevens, W. E. Stickley.

**Transfers**—Lieut. (j.g.), Class 3 to 2, Charles D. Van Horn and E. W. English. Ensigns, 4 to 2, Samuel Anderson, J. W. Young, M. S. Jacobs, R. G. Wilkins, J. P. Stahler, J. H. Todd, Britton Ray. Lieut. (O.E.C.), 4 to 2, E. B. Keating. Pay Clerk 4 to 2, A. F. Daley.

**Resignations**—Ensigns H. C. Schramm, A. B. Smith, E. St. J. Prentice.

Changes among the personnel of the U.S.N.R.F. for week ending March 19 include the following:

**Deaths**—Ensign W. B. Munford, Jan. 29, 1921; Ensign W. W. Welch, Jan. 30, 1921.

**Transfers**—Lieut. G. S. Wheat and Ensign C. B. Smith, Class 4 to 2; Lieut. (j.g.) J. B. O'Donnell and P. E. Graves, 3 to 2; Comdr. (S.C.) W. A. Bartow, 4 Supply Corps to 6 Line; Pay Clerk R. P. Mercer, 4 to 2.

**Resignations**—Ensigns F. T. Fisher, W. S. Arnold, J. K. Hollins and J. L. Dobson; Lieut. (M.C.) G. C. Antony; Lieut. (S.C.) H. H. Hoffman.

The following promotions in the U.S.N.R.F. were approved by the board March 17, 1921:

Class Three, Line—To Lieut. comdr., rank from Jan. 19, 1921, W. G. Dowdle. To Ensign, from March 5, 1921, H. C. Etheridge and S. Perie.

Class Four, Line—To Lieut. (j.g.), from Feb. 28, 1921, S. P. Knut.

Class Five, Line—To Lieut., from July 1, 1920, B. H. Creighton, B. B. Dowell, N. M. Kindell, Braxton Rhodes, and W. E. Stickley. To Lieut. (j.g.), from July 1, 1920, G. B. L. Green.

Changes among the personnel of the U.S.N.R.F. for week ending March 26 include the following:

**Promotions**—Lieut. (j.g.), Class 5, Bert H. Creighton, Benjamin B. Dowell, Nolan M. Kindell, Braxton Rhodes. Ensign to Lieut. (j.g.), Class 5, George B. L. Green. Coxswain to Ensign, Class 3, Sherman P. Perie.

**Resignations**—Lieut. (j.g.) Claude Chandler and Lee Harlies, Class 3.

**Deaths**—Lieut. Comdr. Alexander S. Tweedie, May 6, 1920; Ensign William E. Murphy, Nov. 22, 1920; Lieut. (j.g.) Maxwell B. Blanchard, March 9, 1920.

**Transfers**—Lieut. (j.g.) Clifford B. Savage, Class 3 to 2; Ensign Richard L. Ryan and E. R. Mowbray, 4 to 2; Comdr. (S.C.) T. A. Scott, 4 to 6.

Changes among the personnel of the U.S.N.R.F. for week ending March 31 include the following:

**Resignations**—Lieut. Comdr. Robert D. Moore, Ensign Edward F. Crans, Lieut. (j.g.) David Mendoza, Lieut. (M.C.) Charles Lieber, Lieut. (M.C.) O. C. Butler and James.

**Retirements**—Lieut. (O.C.) Arthur E. J. Male and Ensign (S.C.) Marston W. Longdon.

**Transfers**—Ensign Harry J. Wilson, Mach. Alfred P. Lyons and Pay Clerk Hardie Richards.

**Promotions**—Lieut. (j.g.) Fred A. Williams, Ensign James W. Ullmann, Richmond B. Seaman and Thurman C. Batdorf, all Class 3 to Class 2; Lieut. (j.g.) Harold D. Shaw and Brian Lohs, O. Towles, 4 to 2; Ensign Howard S. Lyon and Comdr. (M.C.) Clifford E. Henry, 4 to 6; Pay Clerk Kenneth H. Goss, 4 to 2; Lieut. (j.g.) (O.C.) L. R. Grumman, 4 to 5; Lieut. (j.g.) (O.C.) Charles H. Chatfield, R. D. MacCart, W. S. Diehl, C. A. Rodergerds and Walker C. Wilson, all 4 to 2.

The following promotions were approved by the board March 31, 1921:

Class Five, Line, to Lieutenant, rank from July 1, 1920—Allen H. Edward, John W. Isaman, Rosamere D. Lyon, Robert P. McConnell, Joseph H. Parent, Ira D. Spaulding.

#### ADDITIONAL NAVY MEDALS.

Fourteen officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps were awarded Navy Crosses or letters of commendation for services rendered during the World War by former Secretary of the Navy Daniels just prior to his leaving office. The last of the awards were made on March 3. When the long list of awards was made public on Nov. 11, 1920, it was officially stated that the Navy Department would give consideration to any specific cases which had been overlooked whenever the facts in the case seemed to justify consideration. The following embraces the specific cases brought to the attention of Secretary Daniels prior to his relinquishment of office:

Navy officers awarded Cross: Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Briscoe, U.S.N.R.F.; Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N.; Lieut. Francis E. Lecky (M.C.), U.S.N.; Comdr. H. F. Leary, U.S.N.; Capt. H. R. Stanford (C.E.C.), U.S.N.; Capt. John W. Timmons, U.S.N.

Officers awarded special letters: Capt. John J. Hyland, U.S.N.; Comdr. William B. Wait, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. Morton D. Willcutts (M.C.), U.S.N.

Navy enlisted man awarded Cross: Earl S. Grauer, P.M., 3d class, U.S.N.

Marine Corps officers awarded Navy Cross: Second Lieut. Raymond W. Hanson and 1st Lieut. Robert C. Pitts.

Enlisted men of Marine Corps awarded Navy Cross: Sergt. Thomas R. Reath (posthumous); father, Theodore W. Reath, 1538 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### OUR COINS AS METRIC WEIGHTS.

In The Valve World, published by Crane Company, Chicago, Howard Richards, Jr., notes a little known fact as to our coinage and the metric system. It was shown at the recent annual meeting of the American Metric Association, he says, that the United States subsidiary currency and the nickel are legally defined in terms of grams. A new five-cent piece weighs exactly five grams, and the ten, twenty-five and fifty-cent silver pieces weigh one gram for each four cents. Two 10-cent pieces will balance one nickel, and all of these coins may be conveniently used as weights or to check metric scales.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF U.S. NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published on page 893 of this issue:

Arcthusa. Sailed from Key West for Fall River April 5.  
Brasos. Arrived at Port Arthur April 5.  
Chase and Robert Smith. Sailed from Mare Island for San Diego April 5.  
Dixie. Sailed from Philadelphia for Charleston April 5.  
Greer and Lea. Sailed from Olongapo for Cavite March 30.  
Guilford. Sailed from San Domingo City for Hampton Roads April 4.  
Hamilton. Arrived at Mare Island April 4.  
Hannibal. Sailed from Mosquito Point, Nicaragua, for Cristobal April 5.  
Kittery. Arrived at Santo Domingo City April 5.  
Lark. Arrived at Gascanayabo Bay April 5.  
Long. Arrived at Olongapo April 4.  
Michigan and South Carolina. Arrived at Delaware Breakwater April 5, en route to Culebra.  
Nereus. Sailed from Guantanamo for Kingston April 5.  
Panther. Arrived at Cavite April 4.  
Quail. Sailed from Gascanayabo for Guantanamo April 5.  
Solace. Arrived at Philadelphia April 5.  
Arctothusa. Arrived at San Pedro April 5.  
Barker. Arrived at Constantinople April 5.  
Brutus. Sailed from Mare Island for Bremerton April 6.  
Childe. Sailed from Civita Vecchia for Leghorn, Italy, April 6.  
Chattanooga. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, April 5.  
Connecticut. Sailed from Philadelphia for Culebra April 6.  
Fox. Arrived at Smyrna April 5.  
Twain. Sailed from Boston for Provincetown April 6.  
Harding. Sailed from Gascanayabo for Key West April 6.  
Hogan, Howard, O'Bannon, Benaiah and Stansbury. Arrived at San Francisco April 6.  
Mackenzie. Arrived at Mare Island April 6.  
Hulbert, Truxton and Welborn. Arrived at Charleston April 5.  
Humphreys. Sailed from Constantinople for Samsun April 4.  
Neptune. Sailed from San Pedro for Bremerton April 6.  
Nereus. Arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, April 6.  
Overton. Arrived at Vera Cruz April 6.  
Rathburne. Sailed from San Pedro for San Diego April 6.  
Reuben James. Sailed from Pola for Naples April 5.  
Vulcan. Sailed from Naples for Gibraltar April 5.  
Turkey. Sailed from San Pedro for Mare Island April 6.

## THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.  
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, jr.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers March 30, 1921.

Lieut. C. E. Alexander (Med.C.) to Naval Training Station, San Francisco.  
Lieut. A. F. Bidelow (Med.C.) to navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
Lieut. J. Danner to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.  
Lieut. C. P. Deane (Med.C.) to Naval Hospital, New York.  
Chief Pharm. J. F. Durkin to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. J. R. Frawley (Sup.C.) to Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.  
Chief Pharm. D. M. Hervey to duty Pacific Fleet.  
Lieut. Comdr. K. E. Hinton to conn. to U.S.S. Coghlan and on board when commanded.  
Ensign H. A. Eighy (Sup.C.) to duty with U.S.S. Pennsylvania.  
Comdr. P. A. Roberts to command Inspr. of Ordnance in Charge, Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Comdr. C. R. P. Rodgers to U.S.S. Arkansas as exec. off.  
Lieut. W. C. Wallace (Sup.C.) to duty with accounting off., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Chief Pharm. F. G. Wetherell to duty Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. G. B. Fish (O-8) to U.S.S. Celtic as exec. off.

Orders to Officers March 31, 1921.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. C. Ansel to conn. to U.S.S. MacDonough and on board as exec. off. when commanded.  
Lieut. A. E. Glann to command U.S.S. S-2.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Hoffman to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.  
Lieut. H. A. Hooton (Sup.C.) to duty Asiatic Station.  
Lieut. R. J. Kingmill to conn. to U.S.S. Farenholt and on board when commanded.  
Lieut. F. W. Ryan (Med.C.) to duty U.S.S. New Mexico.  
Ensign J. E. Wood (Sup.C.) to duty U.S.S. Chicago.  
Comdr. R. F. Zogbaum to command U.S.S. Reuben James.  
Lieut. (j.g.) W. E. Greer (O-8) to duty U.S.S. O'Bannon.  
Lieut. (j.g.) A. J. Rogers (O-9) to duty U.S.S. Saturn.

Orders to Officers April 1, 1921.

Lieut. S. L. Almon to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
A.P. Clerk H. R. Darling to duty with supply off., U.S.S. Pyro.  
Lieut. W. R. Hall (Chap.C.) to duty Naval Training Station, San Francisco.  
Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Kirk to duty Pacific Coast Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash.  
Lieut. (j.g.) C. Miller (Chap.C.) to duty U.S.S. Fredrick.  
Bten. H. E. Montgomery to duty U.S.S. Elder.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Neely (Med.C.) to duty Bridge.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Phelps (Med.C.) to duty U.S.S. Oklahoma.  
Lieut. H. R. Whitaker to duty U.S.S. Michigan.  
Lieut. Comdr. K. Midgett (O-8) to duty R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.

Orders to Officers April 2, 1921.

Lieut. J. D. Brown to duty U.S.S. Dixie.  
Ensign W. H. Buracker to duty 11th Naval District.  
Bten. O. C. Campbell to duty R.H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Bten. E. Carlson to duty Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.  
Ensign W. R. Cushman, jr., to duty 11th Naval District.  
Lieut. J. G. Davis (Med.C.) to duty Marine Recd. Sta., Chicago, Ill.  
Lieut. H. B. Fite (Med.C.) to duty Submarine Division 5.  
Ensign E. P. Forrester to duty 11th Naval District.  
Comdr. H. C. Gearing, jr., to duty 11th Naval District.  
Lieut. Comdr. C. N. Ingraham to District Communication Superintendent, 14th Naval District.  
Lieut. (j.g.) R. L. Jones to navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
Ensign R. Keith to duty 11th Naval District.  
Lieut. J. J. Lynch (Sup.C.) to U.S.S. Birmingham as supply off.

Ensign H. L. MacBride to duty U.S.S. R-8.  
Capt. F. E. McCullough (Med.C.) to inspection duty Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept.  
Bten. B. L. Mullinix to U.S.S. Mississippi.  
Gun. F. Purrucker to duty 11th Naval Dist.  
Lieut. (j.g.) A. C. Raquet to aid on staff Comdr. Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.  
Lieut. (j.g.) J. A. Scott (Sup.C.) to a Division Supply Off., Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.  
Lieut. A. A. Shadday (Med.C.) to duty Navy Recd. Station, Chicago, Ill.  
Ensign G. H. Sheldon to duty U.S.S. Florida.  
Lieut. F. F. Shortridge to duty 11th Naval District.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Stevens to duty Naval Examining Board, Washington.  
Ensign M. E. Carlson (O-8) to U.S.S. Celtic.

Orders to Officers April 4, 1921.

Ensign M. A. Baber to duty 11th Naval District.  
Lieut. Comdr. E. S. R. Brandt to command U.S.S. Hale.  
Lieut. W. W. Cole to conn. to U.S.S. California and on board when commanded.  
Ensign O. P. Hansen to duty R.S., San Francisco, Calif.  
Lieut. W. S. Heath to Asiatic Station.  
Lieut. R. Henning to duty Submarine Division 1.  
Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Thompson to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Bten. C. Wesspe to United States.  
Lieut. A. N. Anderson to U.S.S. Wilmington.

## Eastern Finance Corporation

A Quarterly Dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock and 2% on the Common Stock of the Eastern Finance Corporation will be paid on April 15, 1921, to holders of record at the close of business, March 31, 1921.

C. S. KIRKLAND, Treasurer.

Write for "The Dollar Compounded" and become a shareholder in the above Corporation.

**Garrison, Harris & Co., Inc.**  
161 Massachusetts Ave., BOSTON, MASS.

Lieut. J. W. Bettens to command U.S.S. Mohican.  
Ensign K. E. Brimmer to U.S.S. Broome.  
A.P. Clerk G. Beer to duty with Supply Officer, U.S.S. Mohican.  
Lieut. (j.g.) J. F. Carmody to U.S.S. New Orleans.  
Lieut. J. C. Evans, J. H. Forshaw, jr., J. M. Field, jr., W. S. Macaulay and B. O. Wells to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. (j.g.) P. Egbert to U.S.S. Pompey as Engineer Officer.  
Lieut. (j.g.) J. L. Graham to U.S.S. Albany.  
Ensign C. M. Huntington, Asiatic Station, to U.S.S. Long.  
Lieut. L. E. Kelly to U.S.S. Wilmington.  
Lieut. (j.g.) L. B. Kelle (S.C.) to U.S.S. Rizal as Supply Off. of Mine Detachment.  
Lieut. R. L. Lewis (Ch.C.) to R.S., Cavite.  
Bten. R. E. Prest to U.S.S. Haron.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Peterson to command U.S.S. Quira.  
Lieut. W. I. Warrell (O-3) to U.S.S. Panther as Engineer Off.  
Note.—Lieut. Willard C. Johnson died in American Hospital, Constantinople, March 28, 1921. (The official Navy Register and Navy Directory do not record the name of any "Lieut. Willard C. Johnson."—Ed.)

Orders to Officers April 5, 1921.

Ensign T. W. Battle to U.S.S. Duncan.  
Lieut. W. B. Buchanan to duty R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lieut. H. G. Danilson (M.C.) to duty Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.  
Gun. L. Fasano to Radio Off. Submarine Division One.  
Ensign D. S. Gurney to U.S.S. William Jones.  
Capt. R. D. Hasbrouck to Naval Intelligence, Washington.  
Capt. H. H. Hough to command R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Gun. R. S. Lunney to duty under instruction in Gyro Compasses, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
A.P. Clerk C. S. Martin to R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Ensign R. B. Miller to duty R.S., San Francisco, Calif.  
Lieut. Comdr. P. J. Murphy (M.C.) to duty Great Lakes, Ill.  
Ensign P. J. Riley to U.S.S. Osmond Ingram.  
Lieut. R. R. Smith to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Gun. C. H. Snovel to duty under instruction in Gyro Compasses, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Capt. G. P. Sten to command U.S.S. Minnesota.  
Lieut. (j.g.) D. K. Day, Lieut. (j.g.) A. Erickson (S.C.), Gun. E. J. McBride and Ensign B. A. Millham to United States.

#### MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

APRIL 1—Lieut. Col. D. C. McDougal to Haiti.  
Capt. W. W. Scott and E. G. Hagen, Lieut. W. Sweet, G. D. Hamilton and C. W. Meigs to U.S.  
Capt. R. M. Johnson, Guam to U.S.  
First Lieut. G. L. Maynard, Cavite to U.S.  
First Lieut. C. A. Ingram to Quantico, Va.  
Second Lieut. J. Makobin retired March 30, 1921.  
Upon acceptance of appointment as commissioned officer in Marine Corps the following officers are ordered to stations after their names for duty: 1st Lieut. H. N. Potter and E. O. Heraman and Capt. R. I. Montague, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. G. Hall, Newport, R.I.; 2d Lieut. J. Ackermann, Hingham, Mass.; 2d Lieut. R. W. Ojerholm, Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. L. R. Warriner, Charleston, S.C.; 2d Lieut. C. W. Warriner, New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Lantis, Portsmouth, N.H.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Stanners, New Orleans, La.; 1st Lieut. F. S. Robillard, Guam; 2d Lieut. R. C. Battin, Newport, R.I.; 2d Lieut. I. E. Odgers, Cavite, P.I.  
Second Lieut. W. Ulrich and T. M. O'Sullivan, 1st Lieut. F. L. Buchanan, 2d Lieut. R. W. Unlapper and H. O. Blahm, 1st Lieut. F. J. Zimmer, E. W. Garvin, 2d Lieut. C. H. Hasenmiller and T. M. Ryan to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
First Lieut. A. C. Gottrell, 2d Lieut. C. G. Gardner, G. H. Townar, A. J. Burks and R. W. Hanson to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.  
Second Lieut. H. S. Keimling, 1st Lieut. J. F. Connaughton, 2d Lieut. R. O. Alburger, 1st Lieut. D. Kipness and 2d Lieut. J. A. Bemis to 2d Brigade, D.R.  
First Lieut. J. C. Grayson, 2d Lieut. F. S. Gilman, C. W. Pohl, H. E. Leland, G. Esau and C. G. Stevens to M.B., San Diego, Calif.  
First Lieut. G. E. Monson and C. E. Rice, 2d Lieut. J. S. Monahan, J. Ascheim, M. Y. Chapman, G. T. Cammings, L. A. Power, W. E. Quaster, H. O. Hornbostel and S. Skoda to M.B., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
Second Lieut. F. I. Fenton and 1st Lieut. J. A. Nelson to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.  
Second Lieut. M. B. Watchman, jr., and J. T. Sheffield to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

APRIL 2—Capt. W. J. Croason commissioned a captain and assigned to Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. S. L. Robinson and K. Terrell discharged from M.C. Reserve (inactive).

Upon acceptance of appointment as commissioned officers in Marine Corps the following officers are ordered to stations after their names for duty:

Capt. G. D. Jackson, jr., O. Salsman, 2d Lieut. G. E. Van Riper, C. M. Fadden, jr., G. P. Prichard, M. E. Fuller, J. E. Driscoll, 1st Lieut. F. A. Bleicher and J. D. Lockburner, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
First Lieut. B. F. Johnson and F. C. Lusk, Washington.  
Second Lieut. D. B. Fox, 1st Lieut. P. S. Geer and M. Corbett, Quantico, Va.  
Second Lieut. L. F. Knorr, 1st Lieut. J. J. McClelland, 2d Lieut. C. H. Hartsel, 1st Lieut. A. W. Paul, L. N. Medaris, 2d Lieut. W. R. Enk and H. B. Enyart, navy yard, Norfolk.  
First Lieut. A. G. Biebusch, 1st Lieut. C. A. Phillips and Capt. D. B. Nimmer, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
Second Lieut. B. W. Pravit and 1st Lieut. J. O. Grayson, M.B., San Diego, Calif.

APRIL 4—First Lieut. H. M. Goode to duty Naval Station, New Orleans.

Second Lieut. B. F. Fogg to Hqra., Washington.

APRIL 5—Capt. J. L. Underhill, Managua, Nic., to U.S.

Capt. E. E. Eller to Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

Capt. J. A. Conner, W. A. McKinley and 2d Lieut. C. S. Beale retired March 30, 1921.

First Lieut. B. G. Jones to M.B., Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. S. P. Corning to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. J. W. Cunningham to M.B., Quantico, Va.

APRIL 6—Major J. R. Horton, Peking, China, to Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. A. L. Johnson to Naval Station, New Orleans.

APRIL 7—Major R. R. Hogan, M.C.R., discharged from Marine Corps Reserve (inactive).

Capt. W. F. Thalheimer detail as Asst. Q.M. revoked.

First Lieut. C. O. Cameron and 2d Lieut. R. W. Conkey to duty with 2d Brigade, D.R.

First Lieut. J. M. Popham to duty at Parris Island, S.C.

First Lieut. R. J. Woodrich to duty with Marine Det., American Legation, Peking, China.

#### COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

APRIL 5—Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Reese from Algaquin; granted leave on account of sickness.



## WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY.

Military and social happenings in the American Forces in Germany are recorded in recent issues of the *Amaroc News*, of Coblenz. Lieut. Degan H. Arthur, Air Ser., U.S.A., accompanied by Sergt. A. E. Porter, who has the distinction of being the first American officer to fly from Coblenz to London and return, arrived at the flying field at Weissenthurm on March 13. He left that field on March 3 in a DeH-4B and reached the British capital without trouble. There, by orders, he exchanged his machine for a LaPere 'bus. On the return flight, when half way across the British Channel, he had trouble with the gas line, and was obliged to return to Folkestone, but made another attempt the following day, arriving at Brussels in one hour and twenty-five minutes. The hop from the Belgian city to Weissenthurm was made in one hour and a half. Lieut. John A. Rodgers, 8th Inf., and Lieut. K. D. Guenther, Air Ser., were injured when their machine failed to function at Weissenthurm field on March 14. In falling, the machine turned over, and both officers were rescued with difficulty. Lieutenant Rodgers received a broken jaw and a badly lacerated face, while Lieutenant Guenther was slightly burned. Major G. W. Spears, British army, a member of the Armaments Sub-Commission, who was well known among the officers of the A.F. in G., was killed in an automobile accident at Cologne on March 10. His funeral, on March 15, was attended by representatives of all the Allied armies.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, commanding A.F. in G., and Brig. Gen. Harry C. Hale, commanding 2d Brigade, were spectators at the review and inspection of the 50th Infantry by Col. Harry E. Knight, commanding, on March 10. Brigadier General Hale has received a letter from the British High Commissioner, Mr. Arnold Robertson, highly commending the review of the 5th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Allen J. Greer, given in his honor, March 12. Before a review of the M.G. Training Center at Engers on March 12 by Brigadier General Hale and Col. Harry E. Knight, a loving cup was presented to Co. D, 5th Inf., as winners of the mass games competitions during the previous week. After the review a selection was made of the best squad, in the center, the honors falling to the seventh squad of Co. D, 50th Inf. General Hale complimented the squad on its appearance.

The British High Commissioner and Mrs. Arnold Robertson on March 6 gave a luncheon at Coblenz in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Allen, jr. Other guests included Major Gen. and Mrs. Henry T. Allen, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Fred W. Sladen, Brig. Gen. H. C. Hale, Col. and Mrs. D. L. Stone, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Sturges, J. R. Jefferis, Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Andrews and Lieut. W. McK. Dunn. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Day gave a dinner recently for Col. and Mrs. Rolfe, of London. Major and Mrs. N. L. McDiarmid were hosts at a dinner at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, on March 16 for Col. and Mrs. Frank R. Keefer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. O. Scott, Majors and Mrs. C. M. Watson and M. A. Reasoner. A staff dinner was given at the Coblenz Hof on March 10 at which a number of officers attached to headquarters and commanding officers of organizations of the A.F. in G. attended. Major A. C. Evans, 2d Battalion, 5th Inf., gave a dinner at the Officers' Club, Andernach, on March 10 in anticipation of his departure. Among the guests were Brigadier General Hale, Lieut. Col. A. J. Greer, Mrs. R. A. Hill, Lieut. H. M. Tague, W. T. Hammond, R. B. Smith, Miss O'Connor and Miss Tourtillet. On March 12 the officers of his battalion gave a dinner at Neuchair in honor of Major Evans. On March 9 Lieut. E. R. Wells gave a dinner at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, for Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Stanford, Lieut. and Mrs. P. King and T. Timberlake and Miss Jean Evans.

Several social functions were given recently by officers and ladies of the 50th Infantry at Mayen. Major and Mrs. E. F. Reinhardt entertained at dinner on March 10 for Major and Mrs. Eugene Santschi, jr., Majors C. C. Stokely and d'Alary Fehet, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Thomas, Lieut. H. A. Deas and Miss Milward Deas. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Babbitt entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. H. E. Knight, Major and Mrs. H. B. Crea, and Lieut. A. C. Purvis and H. T. Mayberry. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. McDonald entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Reddig, while Lieutenant Deas and Miss Deas were dinner hosts to Capt. M. B. Halsey, Lieut. and Mrs. M. V. Fortier, Lieut. W. C. Peters, F. W. Miller and T. E. Winstead, Mrs. Louise H. Miller, Miss Gertrude Welsh and Miss Ruth Thomson. Mrs. C. M. Reddig was hostess to the ladies of the garrison at a tea on March 7 in honor of Mrs. C. F. Snell, jr.

The War Department having prescribed that warrant officers shall wear the uniform of a commissioned officer minus the insignia, this has been interpreted to mean that in Europe warrant officers may wear the Sam Browne belt. In consequence, many may be seen in the A.F. in G. Former Brig. Gen. B. F. Conner, who served with the A.F. in G., is expected to arrive at Coblenz from Paris soon on business connected with the American Legion. A new directory containing the names of all officers in the A.F. in G. and of a number of the American military attaches in European countries, and their residences, a list of officers' wives, also members of the Army Nurse Corps and the welfare organizations, the telephone number of each being given, has been issued by the town major of Coblenz.

General Allen entertained at dinner at his residence on March 19 for Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe and Miss Rolfe, Colonel Jeffries, British liaison officer, and Mrs. Jeffries, Major and Mrs. William R. Dear, Major and Mrs. Robert J. Foster and Messrs. Draper and Iseinhart, of Paris. M. Tirard, French High Commissioner, gave a dinner on March 14 in honor of M. Rault, president of the Saar Government Commission, at which the guests included General Allen, Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, Brig. Gen. Harry C. Hale, Major and Mrs. Frank M. Andrews and Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Allen, jr. Major and Mrs. Raymond O. Barton gave a dinner at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, on March 19 in honor of Mrs. J. S. Bretz, mother of Mrs. Richard T. Taylor, wife of Major Taylor. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Walter T. Bates, Majors and Mrs. Taylor, Russell L. Maxwell, Major d'Alary Fehet, Capt. Joseph N. Dalton and Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Hocker. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Reuben B. Miller were the honor guests at a dinner given on March 18 by Major and Mrs. W. R. Dear. Other guests were Majors and Mrs. Garfield L. McKinney, Thomas J. Flynn, Robert L. Foster, Capt. F. C. Tyng and Mrs. Wrenn Hay.

Col. A. J. Knight, commanding 50th Infantry, and Mrs. Knight left Coblenz on March 19 for a three weeks' visit to England and France. Major A. A. Hoffman

commanded the regiment during Colonel Knight's absence. Capt. Frank P. Coffin, newly appointed major of the 2d Battalion, 5th Inf., succeeding Major A. C. Evans, who has returned to the United States, was the reviewing officer of the battalion at a parade on March 23. Major F. M. Fitts, who, as a medical officer served with the American Polish Relief Expedition, lectured at the Army Library on March 18 on Poland and its possibilities.

## NOTES OF THE R.O.T.C.

## No Inspection of R.O.T.C. Schools by General Staff.

Owing to the lack of funds there will be no inspection of Reserve Officers' Training Corps institutions by a board of General Staff officers this year. The method to be used in the selection of distinguished college and honor schools, in the absence of such inspection, is now the subject of study, and the list of designated institutions will be published later in a W.D. bulletin.

## R.O.T.C. Teams for National Matches.

In order to select teams from Reserve Officers' Training Corps schools and colleges, to be sent to the Small Arms Firing School and the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, at Government expense, there may be conducted at each of the several R.O.T.C. Infantry, Cavalry, Engineer and Coast Artillery camps, under the supervision of the camp commander, a competition, preliminary to and a part of the National Matches, this preliminary competition to be completed prior to July 27, 1921.

In each of the several R.O.T.C. camps each competing team shall be made up from students of the same school or college. Any school or college may enter one or more teams. Each team shall consist of a team captain, coach, six shooting members and one alternate. Any student of any school or college who was enrolled in the R.O.T.C. at the close of the scholastic year 1920-21 is eligible to membership on any team representing his institution either in the preliminary competition or at the National Matches. Members of teams sent from R.O.T.C. camps will be furnished subsistence or commutation thereof, transportation and sleeping car accommodations for the journey from their camps to Camp Perry and from Camp Perry to their legal residences. They will also be given subsistence while at camp.

## R.O.T.C. Ammunition Allowance.

Additional allowance of thirty rounds of ammunition, caliber .30, per student for automatic rifle practice and thirty rounds per student for machine gun practice for members of the advanced R.O.T.C. course only has been made by direction of the War Department. These allowances are for students in R.O.T.C. units of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery, wherever facilities for practice with field ammunition exist and such practice is authorized by department and corps area commanders.

## Junior R.O.T.C. Unit in Camp at Fort Baker.

Under command of Capt. W. S. Overton and B. L. Lamb, U.S.A., who are on duty with the Junior R.O.T.C. of the San Francisco high schools, 130 boys of the corps went into camp on March 21 at Fort Baker, near San Francisco. The camp has been named after Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A. Three hundred and fifty more members of the corps are to join the camp later, says the San Francisco Call and Post. The encampment is under the supervision of the San Francisco Department of Education, and is conducted without expense either to the city or the Federal Government, the members paying their own expenses. The summer camp of the Junior R.O.T.C. is to be held either at Fort Baker or at the Presidio of Monterey.

## Oregon R.O.T.C. Unit Reviewed.

The annual inspection of the R.O.T.C. unit attached to the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, Ore., took place on March 8, Col. Moor M. Falls, U.S.A., inspector of the 9th Corps Area, officiating. The unit is commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph K. Partello, with Capt. Leo L. Partlow, both U.S.A., second in command. After a parade through the town, in which Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Motor Transport and Engineer units took part, a review was held on the college campus and the youths then divided into classes and the methods of instruction were exemplified. Colonel Falls said he was greatly pleased with the showing made by the unit, observing "this is entirely out of 'cadet' class," according to the *Barometer*, organ of the college. A history of the unit is being compiled by Captain Partlow.

## Ohio Northern University Unit.

At Ohio Northern University a big smoker and banquet was given by the cadet officers and non-coms recently in the university cafeteria. It was unanimously decided to make this an annual event. The faculty military committee, of which the commandant is chairman, was present and joined in the discussion. Lieut. A. E. McIntosh, Cav., U.S.A., who is the P.M.S. and T., has been working to bring about a strong feeling of co-operation between the faculty and the military department. Commencement week will find the R.O.T.C. playing a big part in the local "doins." Contest Day, an old order that has fallen into disuse, is to be revived and much company spirit is being shown by the students. The commandant has donated medals to be given to the highest men on the gallery range.

## University of Oklahoma R.O.T.C.

Major Carl A. Baehr, U.S.A., commandant of the R.O.T.C. unit and P.M.S. & T. at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., in an interview in the *Daily Oklahoman*, of Oklahoma City, tells of conditions in his organization. Six hundred and fifty-four university men are receiving military training there this spring in the Infantry and Artillery units. Such training is compulsory for freshmen and sophomore students, while the juniors and seniors are encouraged to continue training by special money scholarships amounting to approximately fifty-one cents per day for those enrolled in the advanced course. As an example of the interest that Stratton D. Brooks, president of the university, is taking in the R.O.T.C. work, he has offered a trophy cup to the company producing the best rifle team. It is to be competed for each spring and held by the winning company one year.

## CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates for appointment to the Military Academy were designated during the week ending April 6 to submit an educational certificate with a view to admission on July 1, 1921, without mental examination, it being too late to hold another such examination this year: Texas, 3d Dist., Lawton Nicholson, Terrell;

Vermont, 2d Dist., Donald J. Dickens, New Orleans; and Walter B. Whitney, 1st Alt., Springfield.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 6, 1921.

A handsome dinner party was given at the Club on Wednesday by Col. and Mrs. Alexander, Daley and Mettler, who entertained for Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, General MacArthur, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Miss Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Holt, Carter, Reynolds and Danford and Captain Hibbs. Col. and Mrs. Reynolds gave a dinner on Tuesday for Mrs. MacArthur, General MacArthur, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Timberlake and Alexander, Mrs. Frank Hicks and Major McHaffey. Mrs. Lewis Brown gave a tea on Wednesday; Mrs. Fieberger poured tea and Mrs. E. W. A. Marshall served coffee; assisting were Mrs. Dravo, R. E. Anderson, Crittenden, Kahle and Prichard.

Miss Margaret Stellwagen, of Philadelphia, was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. E. F. Rice, who on Friday had dinner for Miss Stellwagen, Major and Mrs. Hobbs, Major and Mrs. McDonald and Major R. E. Jones. Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown had as guests for the Easter holidays three Wellesley students, Mrs. Brown's cousin, Miss Dana Vermillion, and her friends, the Misses Esther Rolfe and Frances Robinson. Mrs. Brown had dinner for Misses Vermillion, Rolfe, Townsley, Major McHaffey, Captain Hibbs and Lieutenant Townsley.

Mrs. Freedley, of New York, was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Buckner, who had a few guests in to meet her at bridge on Saturday evening. Major and Mrs. Kenner and Lieut. and Mrs. Gauthier entertained at dinner before the hop on Friday for Mrs. Freedley, Major and Mrs. Buckner and Major Carter. Mrs. Ferguson is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Pendleton. Col. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner on Thursday for their guest, Dr. William McPherson, of Ohio State University, and for Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Col. and Mrs. Mettler and Major Pendleton. Mrs. Carter spent several days in New York last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jamison.

Miss Gladys Jenkins, of Stamford, was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Morrison, who entertained at dinner on Sunday for Miss Jenkins. Mrs. F. B. Watson, of Washington, was here for over Sunday, visiting her son, Cadet Numa Watson. Mrs. Philip Thurber and her sister, Mrs. Barney Barnato, were week-end guests of Major Harris. Col. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner on Saturday for Mrs. R. W. A. Marshall, Major and Mrs. Prichard.

Miss Julia Fieberger is spending a few days in New York, visiting Miss Gladys Edgerton, daughter of Mrs. Wright E. Edgerton; they were guests at the Sorosis luncheon on Monday. Mrs. Danford entertained on Monday and Tuesday with large bridge parties, extra guests coming in for tea. On Monday Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Newman poured and assisting were Mrs. Bonesteel, Avery, Devers, Hines and Crittenden. On Tuesday the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Hobbs, Greene, B. F. Hoge, Reinhart, Kemble, Prichard, Reynolds, Butcher and C. D. Daly.

Major and Mrs. Butcher received at the officers' hop on Friday; during the supper intermission Mrs. Reynolds's singing of several favorite songs in French, Spanish and English was greatly enjoyed. At the tea dance on Saturday Mrs. McDonald and Hudnutt poured. The Euchre Club was entertained by Mrs. Fieberger on Friday. Colonel Gerhardt, Air Service, of Columbus, Ohio, was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Mettler.

The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Alexander, who read her paper on three celebrated persons of Swiss birth, Calvin, Rousseau and Mme. de Staël; current events were given by Mrs. Fieberger. Mrs. Ralph H. Upson and children, Allen and Julia Anne, who have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, have gone to their new home at Smithtown, L.I.

Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown had dinner on Saturday for their guests, Misses Vermillion, Rolfe and Stryker, and Cadets C. W. Cowles, Fitzmaurice and Witkop. Major and Mrs. Rice had dinner on Saturday for Miss Stellwagen and Cadet Marshall.

Frances Cramer celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary with a charming party for little girls on Thursday; among the young guests were the Misses Marian and Marjorie Ross, Betty Butcher, Frances Devers, Odette Ladamme, Isabel Walshall, Janet Danford, Virginia Keyes, Dorothy Donaldson, Dolores Assenio, Leslie Crawford, Marian Weaver, Helen Hines, Mary Ganoce and Eleanor Harding.

The funeral of the late Lieut. Col. Robert J. Maxey, Int., was held at the Old Chapel on Tuesday afternoon; the customary military honors were rendered.

The Army baseball season of 1921 was opened on April 2 and the cadets defeated the team of the College of the City of New York by a score of 6 to 3. Hans Lobert put in two pitchers, V. B. Smith and McGrath, and two catchers, Rowland and Bonnett, and tried both Stevenson and Post at right field. The Army did not score until the fourth inning, when hits by Smythe, Burns and McGrath netted two runs. In the seventh the cadets drove the visiting pitcher, Axtel, from the mound before anyone was out. The Army team included: French, c.f.; Stevenson, Post, r.f.; Wilhide, 2b.; Storek, 1b.; Smythe, 3b.; Buckley, l.f.; Burns, s.s.; Rowland, Bonnett, c.; V. B. Smith, McGrath, p. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Marshall and Trants.

The Army nine won its second game of the first week of the season on April 6, when it defeated Stevens Institute by a score of 6 to 0. Lobert used Cragin and McGrath as pitchers, the visitors making three hits off Cragin in six innings and none off McGrath in three. The game, which was loosely played, was started late and ended in semi-darkness. The Army nine: French, c.f.; Stevens, r.f.; Wilhide, 2b.; Dabeszies, 1b.; Smythe, 3b.; Smith, l.f.; Burns, s.s.; Rowland, c.; Cragin, McGrath, p.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 7, 1921.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. Abbott were hosts at a dinner party on Friday in honor of Rear Admiral Scales and Mrs. Scales. Following the dinner the hosts took the guests to the Masqueraders. Comdr. and Mrs. Andrew Denny arrived on Friday from California and are stopping at Carvel Hall. Commander Denny reported on the following day for duty at the Academy.

Mrs. Alfred Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson, and their daughter, Miss Caroline Johnson, were here on Saturday. Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, Miss Wood and Miss Higginson, of Boston, were week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs. A. P. Fairchild. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Seymour E. Holliday spent a few days last week in New York.

The Annual Register of the U.S. Naval Academy, for the seventy-sixth academic year, 1920-1921, has been issued from the Government Printing Office and is being distributed by the Academy authorities. It contains 253 pages and is a valuable compendium of Academy statistics. Its contents include a record of the practice cruise of 1920.

Capt. and Mrs. George Hayman and Lieut. and Mrs. George Kitts were guests of Lieutenant Kitts's brother, and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Willard Kitts, for the week-end and attended the Easter hop. Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson were hosts at their quarters on the Reina Mercedes on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Bradley, of Batavia, N.Y., who is visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph Parker.

The Masqueraders, the midshipmen's only dramatic organization, gave a fine show on Friday and Saturday in the presentation of a farce entitled "Fortune Hunters," and added fame to their histrionic ability. The audience was delighted with the performance. Annapolis was filled with visitors to witness the show, attend the dances and see the lacrosse games.

Comdr. and Mrs. Laurence McNair and Commander McNair's sister, Mrs. Sill, of Buffalo, motored here on Monday and spent the night at Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Frank Zotti, jr., of New York city, and Mdan. C. H. Lewis, of Idaho, have been elected captains, respectively, of the midshipmen's boxing and wrestling teams for the season of 1921. Zetti boxes in the 160-pound class and is an aggressive fighter. Lewis wrestles in both the heavy and unlimited weight classes, and is a powerful man. This is his first regular season and he passed it without being defeated. The Navy football team, it is expected, will receive a valuable



acquisition next season in the person of George Long, star guard of the Swarthmore College eleven last year. Long, 200 pounds, has received an appointment. He is a mighty aggressive player. He will take his entrance examinations this month. Delaware College is dated for a dual meet with the midshipmen on April 16, and it is probable the three-cornered affair will have been arranged by that time.

In the opening game of the lacrosse season the Naval Academy, last year's intercollegiate champions, on Saturday gave promise of another successful campaign by winning from the University of Maryland by 14 to 0. The midshipmen's points were evenly divided between the halves, and at no time was the Navy in danger. The visitors had but one clean chance to shoot at the goal, at the opening of the second period, but it was missed. The Navy showed its usual speed, stamina and team play.

A flotilla of a score and more of catboats and cutters was out on the Severn on Sunday from the Naval Academy and made a picturesque sight. Lacrosse and baseball teams had games on Worden Field, while the bathhouses were open and single shells out. Mrs. A. A. Corwin received at the midshipmen's hop at Easter with Midshipman Johnson, of the First Class. In spite of the attractions of the masqueraders performance the hop was a large one and a crowd filled the Carvel Hall ballroom both before and after the dance at the Academy.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, April 6, 1921.

The Easter dance at the Officers' Club on April 1 was a brilliant affair. Col. and Mrs. E. Eveleigh Winslow and Col. and Mrs. John McA. Palmer received the guests, among whom were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, from Fort Totten, with their daughters, Mrs. Charles L. Gandy and Mrs. Alexander Chilton, who has lately returned from Chile, and many others. Mrs. Gandy sails this week on the U.S.A.T. *Somme* to rejoin her husband, Major Charles L. Gandy, at Coblenz. On the same transport are also Col. Samuel W. Miller, who lately retired from Governors Island, and Mrs. Miller, who intend to spend an indefinite period in European travel.

Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith returned on April 2 from a two months' visit in Nassau, Bahamas. The Rev. Father Weigall, chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nassau, has been guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith this week, en route to England; also Mlle. Jeanne Duchatellier, from Nassau, en route to Paris. Major W. R. Schmidt, 22d Inf., is receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter on March 30. Mrs. Schmidt is expected to return to Fort Jay from the Fort Totten Hospital soon.

A special meeting of the Governors Island Club was held at the clubhouse on April 5. Col. William Weigall, president, in the chair, at which a report from the committee on revision of the constitution and by-laws of the club was presented and adopted. Col. Russell C. Langdon presented to the club four engravings of artistic and historical merit which had belonged to his father, Colonel Langdon, C.A.C. The engravings are of Napoleon, the Black Brunswickers and of Waterloo, with a key, and included with these are some authenticated fragments of battle flags of the 105th and 45th Infantry Regiments, French army, captured at Waterloo. It was announced at the meeting that the following committees had been appointed: Greens and rules for golf—Lieutenant Colonel Doane, Major Maish and Captain Rockwell; handicap and match—Lieutenant Colonel Shurtle, Captain Graham and Lieutenant Dominicy.

The Monday afternoon informal dances at the club will be discontinued for the season, the Friday evening dances continuing indefinitely.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 5, 1921.

Mrs. Ludwell Baldwin had a card party at the Country Club yesterday for Misses Elizabeth Fechteler and Mary Graham Burrage. In addition to the guests of honor, those present were Misses Fechteler, Burrage, Chadwick, Kays, Misses Elizabeth Gwathmey, Meta Burrage, Ellen Camp, Kathleen Bain, Jane Ruffin, Frances Myers, Virginia Woodard, Elizabeth Hemingway, Virginia Callender, Mildred Coupland, Elizabeth Payne. Mrs. Edward H. H. Old and children, who have been guests of Mrs. William Old, left Sunday for a visit to Washington before returning to their home in New York. Commander Old left Sunday direct for New York.

Mrs. Lyl A. Davidson had tea Thursday for Miss Mary Graham Burrage, whose marriage to Mrs. Davidson's brother, Mr. William W. Gwathmey, Jr., of Philadelphia, will take place in May. Mrs. Davidson, Miss Burrage and Miss Elizabeth Fechteler received; Miss Meta Burrage, Misses May and Elizabeth Gwathmey, Anne Ramsey, Elizabeth Sanford, Jennie Brook and Doris Burn, of Long Island, served in the dining room.

Lieut. Charles W. Styer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Styer had a dinner Friday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James G. Omelvens, P. K. Elder and G. W. Shepherd, and Lieut. W. T. Hart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hart. Mrs. Ralph A. Koch had a dinner, followed by a bridge party, Saturday, in honor of Commander Koch's birthday anniversary. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Stanford, Comdr. and Mrs. Ellyson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Elder, Stark, Knauss, Morrissey and Shepherd, Lieut. and Mrs. W. de P. Baker, Mrs. John Kaufman and Lieut. Charles Austin, U.S.N.

Mrs. Robert P. Luker had a card party Saturday for Miss Elizabeth Fechteler and Miss Elizabeth Stanford, who are to be married to Mr. John V. Manners, April 20, and Ens. E. L. Schacht, in June, respectively. A number of additional guests were invited in for afternoon tea. The guests included Misses Fechteler, Stanford, Chadwick, Lamar, Johnson, Munger, Ellyson, Koch, Omelvens, Knauss, Pamperin, Pryor, Traynor, Cummins, Stanley, Morrissey, Baker, Kaufman, Battle, Reynolds, Stark, Kays, Ramsey, Owens, McLean, Davidson, Nesbitt, Bieri, Pearce, Sprague, Hart, Wilkes, Reismeyer, Elder, Shepherd, Cochran, Green, Boland, Hayden, Keller, Haines, Styer, Sprague, Blotman, Gruelick, Grow, Misses Anne and Mary Ramsey and Lilian Battle.

Mr. Arthur Jones had a luncheon at the Country Club Saturday for Miss Mary Elizabeth Lane and Mr. William Whitehurst Old, whose marriage was solemnized at Trinity Episcopal church, Portsmouth, Saturday. Among the guests were Comdr. Edwin H. H. Old, brother of the groom, and Mrs. Old, and Mrs. Charles Webster. Mrs. Webster being Mrs. Old's sister, and Capt. Richard W. Stanhill, of Washington.

Miss Mary K. Reese and Miss Martha Panell are guests of Capt. Frank C. Cook, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cook at Quantico. Miss Elizabeth Cooke left Saturday for Fort Myer to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes. Mrs. Curtis B. Munger had a luncheon Friday in honor of Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, and for Misses Fechteler, Baker, Kaufman, Haines, Cochran, Stanley, Misses Mary and Anne Ramsey, Kathleen Bain and Elizabeth Stanford.

Capt. Nimmo Old, Jr., U.S.M.C., has arrived from Nicaragua, where he has been stationed, to be the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nimmo Old, Westover avenue, before leaving for the Boston Navy Yard for duty.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 4, 1921.

Mrs. Robinson and her daughter entertained the bowling crowd at supper on March 21.

Easter Sunday Chaplain Webster had special services. The altar was decorated with lilies and spruces, donated by the officers. These were afterwards distributed among the sick in the hospital. Miss Tukey sang very effectively a solo.

Major and Mrs. Tukey entertained at supper March 28 after the bowling contest. It was a double entertainment, because it was Major Tukey's birthday anniversary. The guests were Major and Mrs. Musgrave, Capt. and Mrs. Connelly, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Alstine, Lieutenant Hart and his mother, Mrs. Walton; Lieut. and Mrs. De Caro, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Robinson.

Mrs. Bryant returned to the post Tuesday evening, and she and the Major are now occupying No. 14. Major and Mrs. Musgrave on Monday, after the dancing class, had Capt. and Mrs. Connelly, Major Bryant, Captain Anderson, Lieutenant Hart and his mother in for sandwiches and coffee.

A dancing class for the officers began last Tuesday. Many

officers and their families have joined. Meetings are to be held three times a week at the Officers' Club. Refreshments after the dancing were served on Tuesday at Major Tukey's quarters and on Thursday at Major and Mrs. Musgrave's. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Connelly entertained the dancing class.

Miss Tukey had two tables of bridge on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Levy's house guest, Miss Wolfe, from St. Louis. Misses Musgrave, Tukey, Connelly, De Caro, Gargan and Letts were the other guests.

#### ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND.

Aberdeen, Md., April 4, 1921.

During February and March the regular dances at the club were always well attended, and they have been interspersed with numerous private dances. Mrs. Gleason and Dr. and Mrs. Storm were hosts at a dancing party in February, which was followed by a dance given by the officers who are students in the Ordnance School of Application, this dance being the largest given since the masquerade, which was a beautiful feature of early February. Lieut. and Mrs. Woody and the Misses O'Hair were also hosts for the garrison at a dance given in the club.

Among hosts at various recent suppers and bridge parties were Major and Mrs. Young, Col. and Mrs. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Schul, Major and Mrs. Kirk, Major and Mrs. Gottschalk and Capt. and Mrs. Rehm. A delightful camaraderie prevails and the garrison continues to enjoy itself.

Col. and Mrs. Schul are frequently entertained in Washington, which was Mrs. Schul's former home, and among guests from Washington recently entertained here by Col. and Mrs. Schul are Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Gleason. Miss Colden Ruggles, daughter of Colonel Ruggles, of Washington, is frequently their guest.

The Bridge Club continues to hold its bi-monthly meetings at the club. Mrs. Lex and Mrs. Gleason officiating as hostesses on the last Wednesday bridge afternoon, and Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Bricker on April 6.

Preceding the dance on Friday last Capt. and Mrs. Ford entertained Major and Mrs. Myll, Lieut. and Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Gleason and Captain Nisley at dinner. Dr. and Mrs. Storm were hosts at dinner the previous evening. The garrison regrets the departure this week of Mr. and Mrs. Storm and daughters. Dr. Storm has been transferred to Washington.

On Monday night, under direction of Mrs. Schul, two interesting and well acted plays were given in the post school. The cast included Lieut. and Mrs. Lex, Misses Gatewood, Gottschalk and Arthur Ford, and Lieutenants Holmes-Brown, Tucker and Studier. On Wednesday night the plays were given again for the entertainment of the enlisted men, and both audiences were most appreciative. The financial returns were very good, the proceeds going toward the building of another tennis court and toward the upkeep of the golf course.

The Sunday teas at the club have proved very popular, and next summer is coming and the outdoors calling, the teas will be continued at least until the tennis courts, the refreshments being dispensed under awnings, with the different ladies and officers of the post acting as hosts.

Lieut. Col. James P. Marley, I.G.D., is here making an annual inspection. Col. and Mrs. Davis have just returned from a ten days' leave spent in New York city. They have as house guests Miss Kregg, of Duluth, Minn., and Captain Patterson. Major and Mrs. Young have been visiting them their aunt and cousin from Georgia. Lieut. James B. Duke, Jr., Air Ser., has taken station at Carlisle Field, Pa., where he is a student officer in the School of Flying. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Walters and small son left this week for their future station, Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.

Wednesday afternoon of each week a baseball game, married officers vs. bachelor officers, is played. So far the bachelors have not continued any of the tennis courts, the refreshments, which give promise of at least less easy victory by the married officers in the future.

#### SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, March 31, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck entertained at dinner at the Gunter Hotel on Wednesday for Judge and Mrs. Winchester Kelso, Judge Frederick Murphy, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Laubach, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Brig. Gen. George V. H. Moseley, Col. and Mrs. Edgar Jadin, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hanson E. Ely, Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman, Col. and Mrs. Moore, Orenstein, Beasell, Adams, Wolfe, Nuttman, Judge and Mrs. W. B. Fly, Mrs. Whittier and Mrs. Theobald.

A St. Patrick's night dance was given by the officers and ladies of the 20th Infantry in the Red Cross building. The committee on arrangements, consisting of Mrs. Earl Parmer, Capt. K. Bouve and Mrs. George Van Studdiford, was highly commended for the efficient manner in which the dance was given. The splendid repast served and the charming color scheme of the decorations contributed greatly to the affair's success. Music was furnished by the 20th Infantry band.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Camp Dix, N.J., April 4, 1921.

The 1st Division Memorial Fund has received a contribution of \$500 from A. B. Butler, father of Capt. Alban Butler, whose cartoons of the World War are now appearing weekly in the "Bridghead Sentinel," the 1st Division newspaper.

The 1921 polo season opens this week with a contest between the Artillery teams on Saturday afternoon. The first and second teams of the 6th Field Artillery will clash, and on April 12 the 7th Field Artillery and the Freebooters will play. The finals will be played April 13.

The first formal dinner dance since Easter was arranged by the 1st Division Hop Association at the Officers' Club last Friday and it proved a most brilliant and picturesque affair. The Field Artillery Brigade occupied an entire side of the club with a dinner party for ninety persons, at which Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles P. Summerrall were guests of honor. Others who entertained were Col. and Mrs. Francis E. Lacey, Col. and Mrs. William B. Ladue, Major and Mrs. William F. Hoey, Jr., Major and Mrs. Robert L. Spragins with Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards as guest of honor, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar T. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. Walter R. McClure, Capt. William Holmes, Lieut. Frank W. Gano and R. E. Jenkins.

A formal ceremony, in which practically every member of the command will attend, will be held this Saturday morning on the camp parade ground for the purpose of officially presenting the fourragere to the 6th and 7th Field Artillery regiments, the 1st Engineers and 1st Signal Company.

Miss Theresa Hall, of Washington, D.C., is a visitor at the residence of Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles P. Summerrall. Mrs. Robert L. Spragins was hostess at a luncheon and cards last week for fifteen guests.

Mainly through the interest of members of the 1st Division Welfare Association, of which Mrs. Charles P. Summerrall is chairman, soldier-patients in certain wards of the station hospital have made various attractive articles with glass beads, such as beaded fobs, shoe buckles, necklaces, etc. The ladies have supplied looms and beads for the men, who readily sell their completed work in the command and purchase more beads with the proceeds.

Officers of the 18th Infantry are planning their annual reunion and dinner, which will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia on May 7, 1921. Major John W. Foss, at regimental headquarters, is accepting checks to cover the cost of a plate, which is set at \$6. Members of the invitation committee report that indications point toward a larger attendance than at any previous reunion and banquet of the 18th.

Members of the command were pleased to learn that Secretary Weeks had accepted the award of the fourragere for the 6th, 6th and 7th Field Artillery, the 1st Engineers and the Field Signal Battalion. With the exception of but few units the entire 1st Division personnel now wears the shoulder cord in the colors of the French Croix de Guerre.

Among Easter visitors in Camp Dix were several young ladies who have been attending schools in New York and Washington. Miss Catherine Lacey, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Francis E. Lacey, Jr.; Miss Harriette Atkins, daughter

of Major and Mrs. J. A. Atkins, and Miss Marion Weers, from Miss Ely's School, a friend of Major and Mrs. J. W. Gore, were among those who remained for several days. Mrs. Roth and Master Edward Roth have returned from a week's visit with friends in Orange, N.J. On Tuesday Major and Mrs. Townsend Whelen, from Frankford Arsenal, with Miss Violet Whelen and Miss Owenshine, motored over for a day's visit with Major and Mrs. Atkins. Col. and Mrs. Bruce Palmer, Major and Mrs. Pruyn, Capt. and Mrs. Mmes. Newton and Osborne are among recent arrivals at Camp Dix.

A ruling barring professional boxers from competition in the 2d Corps Area elimination bouts has hurt the chances of the Division, as three Army champions become disabled. They are Sergt. "Kid" Skee, welterweight; Corpl. Dan Twomey, lightweight champion of the Army, and Pvt. Vinnie Lopez, middleweight champion of the Army. Pvt. "Kid" Salee, Co. M, 18th Inf., is the only amateur of class left to represent the Division, and has already easily eliminated his man in the first round of the series.

#### SEVENTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., March 26, 1921.

The Tank Corps, under command of Colonel Rockenbach, gave a splendid demonstration on Wednesday last of the work being done at the Tank Center. The demonstration assumed the proportions of a function, attended by Generals Bliss, Farnsworth, Cronkhite and Hodges. Many of the staff of each of these generals attended, among them Colonels Ferguson, Grimes, Simonds, Stewart, Lee and Hall. The afternoon opened with a five-minute lecture by Colonel Rockenbach, followed by an inspection of the technical educational features and culminating in a demonstration of simulated attack by both big and little tanks with the Infantry.

The winners of last week's animal-drawn transportation competition are: Water sport—1st, Pvt. Elmer Dawson, Service Co., 22d Inf.; 2d, Pvt. John L. Worst and George Finnison, Service Co., 6th F.A.; 3d, Pvt. 1st Cl. Percy A. Kline and Pvt. Albert Dempsey, Service Co., 41st Inf. Ration cart—1st, Pvt. 1st Cl. John Klok and Pvt. John Kepinski, 41st Inf.; 2d, Wagoner James S. Glover and Pvt. Jack Barton, Service Co., 55th Inf.; 3d, Pvt. Charles Hicks, Service Co., 55th Inf.

Camp Meade, Md., April 2, 1921.

A horse show, to be held during the latter part of May at the camp stadium, has been planned by Camp Headquarters, and tentative plans have been drawn up. A cup will be given to the winning organization in each class and to those winning second honors. Ribbons will also be presented for the first four places in each class. Majors N. E. Margetta and H. N. Erwin drew up the tentative schedule.

The 64th Infantry, Col. E. A. Lewis commanding, and the regiment entertained Brig. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr. and Mrs. McGlachlin and the officers and ladies of the 7th Division and Camp Meade at a beautiful dance given at Service Club No. 11 on the night of April 1. Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, and Mrs. Farnsworth and Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite attended. The program contained many novel features, among which were a gentlemen's favor dance. The 64th Infantry at all of its dances has what is called a "sweetheart's" dance. It has no place on the program, but it is understood that whenever the "Missouri Waltz" is played each husband dances with his own wife, while all beaux and belles favor their escorts at the time being. An elimination dance, in which couples are eliminated by lots drawn, proved very amusing. Captain Gilchrist and Mrs. Tom Brand won first prize.

Miss Elizabeth Hurt, of Petersburg, Va., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ashley S. Le Gette. Mrs. Katherine F. Allen, of Baltimore, is house guest this week of Mrs. Ode C. Nichols.

Mrs. Troup Miller, wife of Major Troup Miller, of Division Headquarters, who has been visiting her parents at Knoxville, Tenn., and later visited friends at Fort Leavenworth, has joined Major Miller at this station. They will have quarters No. 39-A area.

The new golf course is assured. Many of the trees, fairways and putting greens are nearing completion and all have had some work done on them, and Brig. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., and Col. A. G. Lott took a sporting chance and initiated the partially completed course by going a round last Sunday.

Lieut. A. S. Le Gette, commanding the Service Company, 64th Inf., formally opened the day room of his company Monday night. The regimental orchestra rendered some splendid music. The entire personnel of the company attended as well as several invited officers, among whom were Col. E. A. Lewis, Lieut. Col. Ode C. Nichols, Lieut. A. S. Le Gette and Thomas Mahoney. The company quartette sang, there were instrumental solos, speeches and a few good stories—then the "feed."

Lieut. Col. William H. Waldron reports that one-third of the work on the Camp Meade target range is now done. The 41st Infantry will be the first unit to use the range. A schedule of preparation now which will assign dates for all other units which will use the range this season. The 64th Infantry is constructing two tennis courts in G area and a baseball diamond on the central parade ground. The tennis courts are about half completed.

#### SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., March 31, 1921.

Mrs. J. H. Tomb, wife of Captain Tomb, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon at the Naval Air Station on North Island on Tuesday, having as guest of honor Mrs. Frederick Oliver, wife of Captain Oliver, arrived recently. Covers were laid for ten.

Mrs. Lee Kurts, wife of Lieutenant Kurts, U.S.N., was recently honored with a tea at the home of her niece, Mrs. E. Farley Richard. Mrs. Kurts came on from Philadelphia to join her husband upon the return of the Pacific Fleet from the cruise in Southern waters.

Major H. H. Arnold, aero officer 9th Corps Area, made an inspection of Rockwell Field last week, making the trip by airplane with Captain Smith, of that field.

Damage to the amount of several thousand dollars resulted from an explosion of gasoline fumes in the engine room of the submarine chaser 273 Sunday morning. No one was injured.

Ensign John D. Sullivan entertained recently on board the U.S.S. Ballard with a small dinner party as farewell, the host leaving the next day for new duties in the North. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, U.S.N., accompanied by their young son, Dicky, spent the week-end in Los Angeles with Mrs. Jensen's mother and sister, Mmes. Mathew Allen and Harold B. Wrenn.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hensley Lacy, U.S.N., have leased their Coronado home, "Mafiana," to Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, of Chicago, and will leave soon for New York, accompanied by their three daughters. They plan to go abroad for an extended sojourn.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., entertained Wednesday with a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Matthews, here from Washington, D.C.

George F. Hawksworth, C.P.O., attached to the U.S.S. Salem, and Miss Edna May Corkill were married here recently at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Lester E. Bennett.

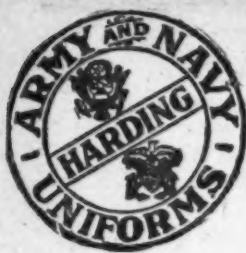
#### CHINA EXPEDITION NOTES.

Tientsin, China, March 1, 1921.

Feb. 28 is the beginning of the Chinese New Year, which is a continuous holiday for fifteen days, when only feasting and celebrating of ancient Chinese customs are observed. It is an interesting time for the new arrivals and ever new to the old-timers of the Expedition. Many parties have been formed to go to the Native City to see the celebrations.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harding entertained with a buffet supper Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Eyster and Lieut. and Mrs. Colburn. Mrs. John Thompson arranged four tables of bridge Monday for Mmes. Thibadeau, Foster, Nichols, Seaman, Moore, Ransom, Eyster, Lassiter, Colburn, Robinson, Feldman, Miller, Bushey, Walz, Scott, Miss Nell, Mmes. Nell, Mary, and Seifert, Johnson and Seifert. Captain Bell had as dinner guests Saturday Misses Thomp-





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son and Nichols, Lieutenants Carter, Alexander, and Mr. Edwards. Lieut. and Mrs. Marsh had as dinner guests Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Stark, Capt. and Mrs. Pelman. Lieutenant Marsh will resume duties at this station.

Major and Mrs. Robinson were hosts at dinner Sunday night for Lieutenant Nichols, Mrs. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Eyster. Major and Mrs. Davis had dinner Tuesday for Colonel Pope, Miss Neff, Major Philson of Felling, and Lieut. and Mrs. Neff. Capt. and Mrs. Thompson entertained the same evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Moore. Lieutenant Carter was host at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Eyster, Lieut. and Mrs. Colburn, Captain Bell and Lieutenant Alexander.

The transport Warren arrived Feb. 18, bringing back the following officers: Captain Macon, Lieutenants Gibbons, Clear and Cummings. These officers had been participants in the department meet. Among the new arrivals were Major and Mrs. Kelleher, Capt. and Mrs. Arms and son, and Chaplain Fisher. Major Kelleher will assume command at Tongshan and Captain Arms has been assigned to command Company B.

Lieutenant Neff has been transferred to Manila as an assistant in the office of the Department Judge Advocate. His order came as rather a surprise. Mrs. Neff and Miss Neff will not leave for some time yet. Capt. and Mrs. Ransom had Lieut. and Mrs. Neff and Miss Neff as dinner guests Sunday night.

Mrs. Ransom had a bridge and tea party Feb. 21 for the ladies of the regiment. George Washington decorations and colors of red, white and blue were used. The following were present: Mes. Seaman, Nichols, Thibadeau, Thompson, Fuller, Neff, Moore, Johnson, Harding, Scott, Colburn, Foster, Pelman, Robinson, Stanley, Eyster, Walter, Marsh, and Miss Stock.

### WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., April 3, 1921.

The Misses Beverly E. Smith and Frances Estes were hostesses at an Easter week party and dance given at the club on the evening of March 30. Assisting the young hostesses were their parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith and Col. and Mrs. George H. Estes. Almost a hundred young people were present. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richards have as house guests Captain Richards's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Roger Richards, of Indianapolis, Ind. Miss Emerson, sister of Capt. William H. Emerson, has arrived from Syracuse, N.Y., to visit her brother.

On Easter Monday the lawn just east of the General Staff College Club was a beautiful sight, being filled with the little folks of the post looking for Easter eggs, which had been hidden under the leadership of Chaplain J. E. Duffy by Masters Hjalmar Erickson, James A. Marx, Jr., Egerton Smith and Richard King. Prizes were given for the children finding the most eggs. Alice Spalding and Catharine Constance Gowen were among the prize-winners. Catharine Benson drew for the booby prize.

### FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 29, 1921.

Col. Edwin B. Winans, post commander, is enjoying a ten-day leave in California. Lieut. Col. William L. Luhn is in command during his absence. Lieut. Perry E. Taylor, who arrived March 19, has been assigned to Troop G.

The history of the 10th Cavalry is being prepared for publication in book form, says the Buffalo Bulletin. It is intended to have the work present a comprehensive narrative of the regiment from the time of its organization to date. The original returns of the regiment show that its first regimental adjutant was the present Brig. Gen. S. L. Woodward, U.S.A., who occupied that post for a number of years. He has been asked to contribute an article for the history. The book, which is to be published in half-leather binding, is to contain a number of photographs of commanding officers and of scenes in this country and abroad. The regiment is fortunate in having an album containing excellent photographs of practically all the 10th's officers, past and present. Contributions from former officers in the form of historical data, personal reminiscences, famous exploits, humorous occurrences, etc., are particularly requested from those who served in the organization.

Word comes from Naco, where Troop L is stationed, of the part the troop took in the recent local celebration held at that place. Hundreds of visitors were entertained at the quarters of the Cavalrymen and received with every hospitality. The longer the troop remains at Naco the better it gets and the more popular does it become among the citizens. The monthly bout, staged in the E. and R. arena last Saturday, was a huge success. Capt. Pearson Mencher acted as referee, and Lieut. Howard A. Boone, the athletic officer, made an urgent appeal to commissioned and enlisted personnel to encourage these athletic affairs. The bouts between the men were full of action and created much interest. Lieutenant Boone announced that he is endeavoring to arrange a series of boxing bouts between men of the 10th Cavalry, 24th and 25th Infantry and citizen boxers. Sergis, William W. Thompson and Nathan Stith are entering in their efforts to assist Lieutenant Boone in his aim to increase general interest in regimental athletics.

### THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Sherman, Ohio, April 4, 1921.

Something unique and entertaining in the way of regimental functions was introduced at Camp Sherman on Easter Sunday by the 3d Infantry when there was held an initial regimental baby show and Easter egg hunt. Fourteen entries were made in the show, which was attended by practically every officers' family in the regiment. The babies were divided into three classes—yearlings, fancy pet stock and mavericks. Bachelor officers were judges. It was decided that all entries were entitled to prizes, and to each baby was given a silver spoon upon which was engraved "3d Infantry, Easter, 1921." For the older children there was an egg hunt. Around the club and grounds, in every conceivable nook and cranny were concealed eggs and candy, and the youngsters in short time filled their baskets. The show was followed by a regimental dinner. The 3d Infantry has taken the lead as a regiment in furthering sports as a sport at Camp Sherman, and every day finds ten or twelve candidates for the team on the field getting stick form, and at least three times a week there is some fast scrimmaging with candidates from other organizations. The team is captained by H. G. Fry, who played for three years on the Manila, P.I., team. Play is supervised by General Sturgis and by his aid, Lieutenant Godson, both of whom hold Army handicaps. The value of the game is already noticeable in the marked improvement in the animals and in the better horsemanship of the riders.

The presentation of new national colors was made the occasion of a very pretty ceremony by the 3d Infantry at Camp Sherman on April 6. The regiment was paraded to receive the colors, which were presented to Colonel Giddings, regimental commander, by Mrs. Sturgis, wife of the commanding general. Large concourses of people from the station and from Obliquette witnessed the ceremony. Following the parade the regimental commander was host at a tea to the officers and ladies of the regiment, and to the other regimental commanders of the station and their families. Colonel Giddings was assisted by Meses. Carls, Connor, Bishop and Schmidt.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BEACH.—Born at Mars Island, Calif., March 27, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., a daughter, Alice Laura Beach.

COLLINS.—Born at Columbus, Ga., March 21, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Forrest E. Collins, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Barbara Ellen Collins.

DERX.—Born at Charleston, S.C., March 26, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. M. R. Derx, U.S.N., a daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth Derx.

DINGER.—Born at Quincy, Mass., March 30, 1921, to the wife of Comdr. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N., a daughter, Helen Josephine Dinger.

FOWLDER.—Born at Cambridge, Mass., March 23, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. J. W. Fowler (O.O.), U.S.N., a son, Joseph William Fowler, Jr.

GUIDIRA.—Born at Kelly Field, Texas, March 25, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Albert M. Guidira, U.S.A., a daughter, Jo Carolyn Guidira.

MOORE.—Born at Charles Town, W. Va., March 23, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Charles E. Moore, U.S.A., a son, William Cabell Moore.

O'KEEFE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Arthur J. O'Keefe, U.S.A., retired, a son, Arthur Francis O'Keefe.

PARKER.—Born at Charleston, S.C., March 26, 1921, to the wife of Ensign Harold R. Parker, U.S.N., a daughter, Dorothy Parker.

PETTIT.—Born at Rockford, Ill., Feb. 27, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. H. B. Pettit, 6th U.S. Engrs., a son, Homer Banister Pettit, Jr.

REEVES.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., March 31, 1921, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. George N. Reeves, U.S.N.

ROBB.—Born at Buffalo, N.Y., March 23, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Robb, a son, John Larkin Robb. Mr. Robb is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., 1910.

STALEY.—Born at Bridgeport, Conn., April 5, 1921, to the wife of J. B. Staley, formerly lieutenant commander, U.S.N., a son, John Bridgeford Staley, Jr.

SULLIVAN.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 29, 1921, to the wife of Major John S. Sullivan, U.S.A., a son, John Stephen Sullivan, Jr.

TRINDER.—Born March 18, 1921, at Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Walter Page Trinder, to Mrs. John H. Trinder, wife of Major John H. Trinder, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

VOORHIS.—Born at Fort Totten, N.Y., April 8, 1921, to the wife of Master Sergt. William D. Voorhis, Med. Dept., a daughter.

WICK.—Born March 16, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Homer C. Wick, U.S.N., a son, Homer Chapin Wick, Jr.

### MARRIED.

ARCHER—BOURLIER.—At Belfort, France, March 5, 1921, Lieut. S. D. Archer, U.S.A., and Miss Marguerite Bourlier.

COLLINS—TONKIN.—At New York city, March 26, 1921, Lieut. E. Hugh Collins, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Florence V. Tonkin, daughter of Mr. John Jay Tonkin.

DYER—SHICK.—At La Port, Ind., April 2, 1921, Lieut. (j.g.) George C. Dyer, U.S.N., and Miss Mary A. Shick.

ERWIN—BLODGETT.—At Washington, D.C., April 2, 1921, former Capt. Henry Parsons Erwin, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Peck Blodgett, daughter of Mrs. Delos Abiel Blodgett.

GIBBONS—MOSES.—At Lincoln, Neb., March 20, 1921, Lieut. Lloyd H. Gibbons, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Marion Moses, eldest daughter of Col. George W. Moses, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Moses.

HUGHES—THOREN.—At San Diego, Calif., March 27, 1921, Lieut. W. H. Hughes, U.S.N., and Miss Jean Thoren.

HUNT—DUNN.—At Washington, D.C., April 7, 1921, Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, Jr., U.S.A., son of Col. Henry J. Hunt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hunt, and Miss Rebecca M. Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur William Dunn.

MENARY—JOHNSON.—Married at Ancon, C.Z., on March 15, 1921, Lieut. Clarkson D. McNary, U.S.A., to Miss Dorothy May Johnson, daughter of Col. W. O. Johnson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Johnson.

MENDENHALL—DELPRIER.—At Washington, D.C., March 12, 1921, Lieut. O. M. Mendenhall, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Andree Contou Delprier, of Cahors, France.

MERCER—HARRISON.—At Sierra Madre, Calif., March 31, 1921, Mr. Thomas H. Mercer and Miss Mary Louise Harrison, sister of Major Charles S. Floyd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Floyd.

MUNDY—MELHUISH.—Married at Coblenz, Germany, March 2, 1921, Lieut. William C. Mundy, U.S.A., to Miss Lillian May Melhuish, daughter of Mrs. Annie Castnell Melhuish, of Birkenhead, England.

REEVES—PRESTON.—At Monrovia, Calif., recently, Lieut. Dache M. Reeves, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Edith Opal Preston.

SMITH—WISE.—At Cleveland, Ohio, March 5, 1921, Lieut. Walter E. Smith, U.S. Inf., and Miss Marie L. Wise.

WALKER—BURGESS.—At Washington, D.C., April 1, 1921, Major John E. Walker, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Emma Margaret Ritch Burgess.

WANSER—MANNING.—At Governors Island, N.Y., March 30, 1921, Mr. Victor Winslow Wanser, formerly 23d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Gertrude Veronica Manning, daughter of Chief Engr. B. J. Manning, Water Transportation Division, Q.M.C.

WOODWARD—RYDER.—At Fort Myers, Fla., April 2, 1921, Lieut. Fred E. Woodward, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Whitely Ryder.

YOUNG—VANDRON.—Married at Paris, France, March 2, 1921, Lieut. Thomas H. Young, U.S.A., and Miss Denyse Vaudron, daughter of M. and Mme. Leon Vaudron, of Paris.

### DIED.

ANDERSON.—Died March 31, 1921, at Washington, D.C., Capt. Frank Anderson, Med. Director, U.S.N., retired.

BAILEY.—Died at Bridgeton, N.J., April 8, 1921, Col. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A., retired.

BANTA.—Died at Frankfort, Ky., April 1, 1921, Mrs. J. M. Banta, mother of Lieut. Col. William F. Banta, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

CHAMBERLIN.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1921, Major Paul Elliott Chamberlin, U.S.M.C., retired, brother of the wife of Lieut. Col. W. H. Clendenin, Inf., U.S.A.

CONNEY.—Died at Natchez, Miss., March 30, 1921, 2d Lieut. William De Voce Conney, Air Service, U.S.A.

DE FOREST.—Died at Upper Montclair, N.J., April 6, 1921, ex-Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest, formerly of the 33d N.G.N.Y.

DUFFNER.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1921, Mr. Carl A. W. Duffner, father of Lieut. Carl F. Duffner, U.S. Inf.

DUNNELL.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 5, 1921, Mrs. Anna M. Dunnell, widow of Brevet Major William N. Dunnell, chaplain, N.Y.N.G., retired.

GARTEN.—Died at West Chester Village, N.Y., April 2, 1921, Contract Serg. Frank Garten, U.S.A.

HICKMAN.—Died at Independence, Mo., March 30, 1921, William Z. Hickman, in his seventy-sixth year, father of Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Hickman, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.

JOHNSON.—Died at the American Hospital, Constantinople, Turkey, March 29, 1921, Lieut. Willard O. Johnson, U.S.N.

JONES.—Died at Coblenz, Germany, March 11, 1921, Roberta Morgan Jones, nine-year-old daughter of Major Glenn I. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones.

MCBRIDE.—Died at Manila, P.I., March 20, 1921, 1st Lieut. John McBride, Phil. Scouts, retired.

MARSHALL.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., March 29, 1921, Mrs. G. A. Marshall, mother of Col. F. C. Marshall, U.S. Cav.

MATHEWS.—Died March 20, 1921, Mrs. Martha Ellen

## THE NEW EBBITT WASHINGTON, D.C. Army and Navy Headquarters When you come to the National Capital stop at the "Service House."

Mathews, mother of Lieut. Comdr. James T. Mathews, Civil Engr. Corps, U.S.N., aged sixty-eight years.

MILLER.—Died at Syracuse, N.Y., March 31, 1921, Mr. Charles G. Miller, father of Col. Harvey W. Miller, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. Frank J. Miller, U.S.A., and of Capt. Carlton Y. Miller and Willis I. Miller, O.R.C.

MOORHEAD.—Died March 25, 1921, at her home, 5556 Ohmer avenue, Irvington, Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Alice Griffith Moorhead, wife of Thomas W. Moorhead and mother of Mrs. Ruth Dawson, wife of Capt. Mark Albert Dawson, U.S.A., State Senator Robert L. Moorhead, colonel, 139th P.A. (4th Ind.), Mrs. Samuel R. Shafte, Spring Lake Beach, N.J., and Mrs. H. B. S. Lewis, Los Angeles, Calif.

ROEMER.—Died at Coblenz, Germany, April 1, 1921, 1st Lieut. James H. Roemer, Field Art., U.S.A.

RUSSELL.—Died at New York city, March 29, 1921, former 1st Lieut. William F. Russell, U.S.A., brother of Mrs. W. A. Ganoce, wife of Major Ganoce, U.S.A., Adjutant of U.S.M.A.

RUST.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 28, 1921, Mrs. Ida Lee Rust, widow of Col. Armistead T. M. Rust, C.S.A., and mother of Capt. Armistead Rust, U.S.N.

SIGMUND.—Died at Richmond, Va., March 30, 1921, Mrs. Anna B. Sigmund, wife of Ord. Sergt. Robert Sigmund, U.S.A., retired.

STOKES.—Died in New York city, April 6, 1921, Mr. Charles Stokes, father of Capt. Charles F. Stokes, Med. Corps, U.S.N., retired, and of Major Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C., retired.

WINN.—Died at New York city, April 8, 1921, Stanley Winn, sixteen-year-old son of Col. John S. Winn, U.S.A., and Grace L. Winn.

## STATE FORCES.

### VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, of Richmond, Va., originally organized in 1789, will celebrate its 132d anniversary on May 9 and 10, 1921. The Blues served in the wars of 1807, 1812, 1861, 1848 and 1861. In the Spanish-American War the Blues served as Cos. H and M, 4th Virginia Infantry, and on the Mexican border 1916-17, the 1st Squadron of Virginia Cavalry. The Blues during the World War served in France as Cos. E, F and G, 104th Ammunition Train, U.S.A., and for home defense during 1917-19 a Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion was formed.

### NEW JERSEY.

In replying to those officers of the New Jersey National Guard who have charged that politics was responsible for the appointment of Col. Howard S. Borden as brigadier general, Governor Edwards, of New Jersey, who is a Democrat, on April 1 said: "General Borden is a Republican and always has been a Republican. Is it likely that political pressure was brought on me for the promotion of a Republican? He was on the military staff of Governor Edge, and was good enough then for the men who are objecting to him now. They are objecting to him because he did not go overseas. There are many officers who did not go overseas who did more for the military service during the war than those who went. I don't see that there is anything I can do about it."

At the session of the Legislative Investigation Committee, at Trenton, April 6, officers of the 6th Infantry testified in favor of General Borden, and asserted that in their opinion he was qualified for the office of brigadier general commanding the brigade. Counsel for General Borden stated that the General would not appear before the committee until he had an opportunity to examine the papers in their case, which charged that he was not qualified to command the Guard of the state. Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., president of the Army examining board which examined General Borden, declined to testify until he was authorized to do so by his superior officer. Major Leonidas Coyle, state commander of the American Legion, telegraphed to the War Department a request that another examining board be named to pass on General Borden's fitness.

### ILLINOIS.

The 2d Field Artillery, Ill. N.G., formerly the 7th Infantry, is progressing rapidly in the way of the A.E.F. veterans of the 149th P.H. and the 104th P.H. Train have joined.

Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly has left us to take up his new duties as commander of the Artillery Brigade, carrying with him the best wishes of the officers and men of his old command. Lieut. Col. Edward H. White is on leave in Florida, where he expects to work out some firing problems on unwary tarpon. Officers' School is being conducted on Monday nights by Major Tallaferra, U.S.F.A., instructor-inspector, assisted by Captain Neiberg, 2d F.A., Ill. N.G.

### NEW YORK.

In honor of American War veterans who served in the Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars, the 15th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.N.G., will hold a review in the armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., Saturday night, April 23.

Official returns of the N.Y.N.G. for March 31, 1921, show a substantial gain in membership.

### Boxing Matches in State Armories.

A police captain in New York city, accompanied by a number of policemen, entered the armory of the 9th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.N.G., on the night of April 2 and attempted to stop a number of boxing bouts, under the assumption that they were "professional" boxing bouts and were being given in defiance of the orders of the State Boxing Commission. Col. John J. Byrne, commanding the 9th, explained to the police that the boxing exhibitions were not "professional" bouts, but were being given solely by members of his command, in an inter-company boxing tournament, intended to help recruiting; and that it was an athletic event sanctioned by the military laws and regulations of the state. The police on hearing the facts withdrew, and the boxing was given as advertised. Colonel Byrne was wholly within his rights. An armory is a military post, and the only authority competent to prohibit non-professional boxing, or other athletic events, by members of a military organization is the Governor of the state or the division commander. "Professional" boxing in armories is prohibited by military regulations, but these allow boxing by soldiers, just the same as in the Regular Army.

### General Langitt, U.S.A., Reviews 22d N.Y.N.G.

The 22d Engineers, N.Y.N.G., under command of Col. F. E. Humphreys, was signally honored on the night of April 4 by a review in its armory in New York city by Major Gen. William C. Langitt, U.S.A., retired, who was Chief Engineer of the A.E.F. under General Pershing during the World War. The presence of so distinguished an officer drew a large audience, which displayed great interest. The command made such an excellent display of steadiness and precision of movement in the ceremonies, and showed such marked proficiency in varied exhibitions of practical engineering work, as to bring forth words of high praise from General Langitt, especially gratifying to the members of the 22d, as coming from so noted an officer. General Langitt during his service in France was director of light railways and roads, chief of utilities, and lastly Chief Engineer of the A.E.F. While holding the latter office he had some 176,000 men under his command and was awarded the D.S.M. for his brilliant professional attainments and energy.

The regiment was promptly formed by Capt. P. J. Walsh,









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the adjutant, the 1st Battalion being under Major E. F. Robinson, and the 2d under Major G. H. Johnson. The handsome appearance of the command, which is being recruited from a clean cut and intelligent class of young men, was very noticeable. There were no delays of any kind, and the entire military program was over at an early hour. Following the review the rifle team which won the Headquarters Brigade Rifle Match was formally presented with the trophy by General Langfitt, who spoke of the necessity of Engineers being crack shots as well as proficient in engineering work. He praised the work of the riflemen, and urged endeavor to keep at the front in every military activity possible. The Headquarters Company, Capt. Peter E. Burns, which won the Brown shooting trophy for teams of twelve men, was also formally presented with the trophy by General Langfitt. Then followed exhibitions of building a pontoon bridge, erecting wire entanglements, bayonet drill, demolition work, splicing timbers for a trestle bridge and physical exercises. General Langfitt examined the work closely, and later complimented Colonel Humphreys on the progress of the command. Evening parade was the concluding military event, after which dancing was enjoyed, and the special guests were entertained at a collation. The band, under Bandmaster Briegel, rendered excellent music. Among the special guests was Major William A. Ross, 1st Cav., N.J.N.G., of Westfield, an old member of the 22d.

#### N.G. Association of New York.

At the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York in Albany, April 1 and 2, the principal resolutions passed included one opposing any material amendment being made to the military law of New York state until after the National Guard policy of the Federal Government has been thoroughly settled. The other resolution recommended the passage of the bill now pending in the state Legislature giving preference to ex-Servicemen in Civil Service positions. Plans were discussed for carrying on a campaign to obtain restoration of the appropriation of the state to mounted organizations, for buying horses, holding mounted drills, etc.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. William R. Pomeroy, 74th Inf.; vice presidents, Col. Thomas Fairbairn, 28d Inf.; Col. Charles E. Walsh, 10th Inf.; treasurer, Lieut. Col. W. J. Costigan, 69th Inf.; secretary, Capt. Harry G. Taylor, 1st Cav.; executive committee, Lieut. Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, division surgeon, and Major Frank H. Hines, 2d Field Art.

Senator Calder, of New York, spoke of the value of the National Guard in the World War, and its increased responsibilities. Among the speakers at the dinner following the convention were Governor Miller and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

#### Senator Calder Speaks Before N.Y.N.G. Association.

Senator W. M. Calder, of New York, delivered an address at a meeting of the National Guard Association of New York in Albany on April 2, in the course of which he said: "I am frank to say that my most important activities with respect to military affairs in the United States Senate are confined chiefly to finding out just what you gentlemen want and then trying to get it for you." He then related how he had been told that the National Guard of New York wanted Col. J. Mayhew Walworth made Assistant Secretary of War and how he exerted himself to accomplish it.

After quoting Sec. 3 of the National Defense act, as amended by act of June 4, 1920, he continued: "If you analyze this section you will find it has a far-reaching effect on the position the National Guard holds in the military forces of the nation, for it makes the Guard an actual component of the Army of the United States. Under this policy you will not, in the event of war, have to go through the experience that we witnessed at Camp Mead, Westworth, where I personally saw twelve of your splendid regiments of Infantry and Cavalry torn to pieces to make a war strength division. Under this act the combat divisions and other necessary troops will be organized in peace time and expanded to war strength in the event of an emergency, each peace unit and organization remaining intact and taking its place in the balanced scheme of the tactical organization required for war armies in the field."

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

**CITATION** asks: I received a citation certificate signed by the C-in-C of the American Expeditionary Forces for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services," etc., while serving with the A.E.F. Has consideration been given to the award of a decoration to accompany such citation, and if so, what conclusion was reached? Answer: This citation certificate was authorized by the Secretary of War in December, 1918, in order to fill a gap in the existing system of decorations and rewards, and it was given to those whose services merited recognition, but who were not eligible for any of the established decorations. For example, for those who performed the most excellent service not involving heroism there is no decoration available unless they were in the "duty of great responsibility" necessary to qualify for the Distinguished Service Medal. (Orders, Decorations and Insignia: Colonel Wylie.)

**L. P. W.** asks: (1) Can the President appoint an officer of the Army from civil life without examination? (2) What is meant by duty with troops? (3) Explain status of a Q.M.C. officer. Answer: (1) No doubt he could, under his constitutional authority, but since Congress has enacted laws for the organization and government of the Army, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, follows the rules of the War Department founded upon these laws. (2) Duty with an organization as distinguished from duty in an office of the War Department. (3) See Sections 9 and 24b, Reorganization act.

**G. E. S.**—New York has not yet perfected its bond issue for the payment of the state war bonus. When it is ready to pay, the regulations will be issued and corps areas notified.

**RETIRED**—Regarding your claim for lost property apply to the Auditor, War Department.

**E. J. T.**—You are not entitled to extra pay on account of the Philippine Congressional medal.

**A. D.** asks: I have over eighteen years' service in the Regular Army. I was injured in 1908; discharged Oct. 28, 1919, on surgeon's certificate of disability and granted twenty-five per cent. compensation. In case that the bill for retiring emergency officers goes through, will I be retired also like the emergency officers of the World War? Commissioned from sergeant September, 1918; discharged as first lieutenant October, 1919. Answer: It would appear that you should be one of the beneficiaries of this measure, should it pass.

**R. E. M.**—Officer retired Jan. 24, 1920, does not get any promotion benefits from the act of June 4, 1920, other than those already in the act of June 3, 1916, as amended, whereby

active duty since retirement counts toward promotion. When this officer shall have rendered, after retirement, a total active service equivalent to the period Jan. 24-July 1, 1920, he will be promoted on the retired list to a grade, not above colonel, that he would have attained July 1, 1920, had he not been retired.

**J. W. C.**—As to the question of your seniority as technical sergeant, Q.M.C., apply through channel.

**PASSAIC**—Until Congress enacts a war bonus bill, we cannot answer questions as to its provisions.

**S. F. H.**—The A.G.O. should have notified you by this time whether you were placed on the eligible list for warrant officer. As to future vacancies for master sergeant, Q.M.C., apply through channel. We understand there is none now.

**R. H. W.** asks: Enlisted in National Guard of Illinois Feb. 4, 1916; mustered into Federal service June 29, 1916; mustered out of Federal service Feb. 21, 1917; discharged from National Guard on account of dependent family. Entered second officers' training camp Aug. 27, 1917. Was commissioned second lieutenant on Nov. 27, 1917. Continuously in service up to present time. When am I entitled to longevity? Answer: After Nov. 27, 1922.

**A SOLDIER** asks: Enlisted 1913, Fort Missoula, Mont.; single man, home Jessup, Pa. Was married during enlistment; discharged at Fort George Wright, Wash., for purpose of re-enlisting on May 23, 1919. Am I entitled to transportation to my home, or home or place of enlistment? Answer: To bona fide home or to place of enlistment.

**T. J. K.**—Officer retirement under B classification does not count enlisted service.

**J. A.**—Purchase of discharge is not at present permitted. There has been no hint as to when this privilege will be restored.

**C. A. McT.**—You are mistaken as to the law's provisions for the West Point graduates. Aside from the special legislation in the Army Reorganization act for taking a certain number of emergency officers of the World War into the Regular Army in the grades from second lieutenant to colonel, it is the law and practice to fill commissioned vacancies from year to year by taking the West Point graduates in as second lieutenants on graduation, before placing the other second lieutenants from the Army enlisted personnel, N.G. and O.R.G., from civil life. Write to The Adjutant General of the Army for circular of information.

**MRS. E. W.**—Apply to the Auditor, War Department, regarding the six months' death benefits that were payable to you on account of your husband in 1910.

**W. E. R.**—In determining your right to longevity pay discard your National Guard service of 1910-16 and count only such active duty as you performed from 1917 on, "while under appointment from the U.S. Government, whether in the Regular, provisional or temporary forces." When your service in the war and since amounts to five years, you enter a new period.

**W. J. N.**—A retired enlisted man, U.S.N., who returned to active duty in the war and later returned to his inactive retired status does not advance in retired rank by reason of his war service as an enlisted man.

**W. R. D.** asks: If a retired enlisted man is a voter and a property owner in there any order or military law to prohibit him from being elected for any town office? Answer: None.

**L. C. F.**—As to amount of time you have toward retirement, see Regulations, A.R. 184, and for dates of foreign service apply to The A.G.

**CHIEF ELECTRICIAN**—Submit the questions regarding your good conduct medal and service for Mexican campaign badge to Bureau of Navigation.

**G. F.**—Your questions regarding dates of foreign service, 6th Artillery band and 30th Infantry band, should be submitted to The A.G.O. through the channel.

**M. V. W.**—Man who served four years in the Navy and was honorably discharged June 1, 1918, was entitled to \$60 discharge bonus. Apply to Auditor of the Navy.

**R. S. S.** asks: Discharged U.S. Marine Corps Dec. 16, 1918, to accept commission in M.C. Reserve and ordered to active duty. In February received temporary appointment in Regular Service; discharged Oct. 7, 1919, and entered the Reserve, inactive. Am I entitled to \$150 uniform gratuity allowed officers in M.C. Reserve called to active service in time of war? Answer: File claim for \$150 uniform gratuity with Auditor for Navy Department, Washington, D.C. Similar cases have been favorably acted upon.

**T. G.** asks: (1) Date of arrival and departure from Cuba of 8th Infantry (two expeditions, 1898). (2) Date of arrival (first expedition) in Philippine Islands of 8th Infantry. (3) Date of arrival and departure from Cuba of 27th Infantry. Answer: (1) About June 18-Aug. 16. (2) About Oct. 15, 1900. (3) About Oct. 12, 1906-April 1, 1909.

**A. T.** asks: (1) On what date in November, 1901, did the U.S.A.T. Thomas sail from Manila, P.I., for the United States? (2) Is there any proposed legislation by Congress to reward enlisted men who held commissions during the war who may in the near future be retired, other than that affecting enlisted men who were on the retired list and who were commissioned, or those retired during the war who held commissions? If so, is there any likelihood of its becoming a law? This question pertains to those to be retired shortly after peace is declared. (3) What is the status of the Soldier Bonus bill? Answer: (1) Nov. 20. (2) Watch our news of the new Congress, to convene April 11. (3) Nothing done.

**J. D. P.**—When officer gets his orders to change permanent station, then travel of family, made after receipt of order, to the new station is chargeable. Travel made in anticipation of an order not yet issued is not reimbursable. Prospective tables of promotion have not been worked out for the Army.

**J. M. S.**—The pension your widowed mother has been receiving since 1919 is a special war pension, which was not authorized before that date; consequently there is no back pay due. Had your father's death in 1908 been a result of the war, then there would be a claim for pension from the time of his death, under the general pension law, and the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, would entertain an application.

**D. W. N.**—Josephus Daniels took the oath of office as Secretary of the Navy on March 5, 1913.

**J. B.** asks: (1) Serving on a seven-year enlistment in 1914 does service in Mexico count double time on retirement? (2) Will the time increase during the World War count double time on retirement? Answer: (1) and (2) No.

**W. A.**—The Surgeon General on March 26 was about ready to give out the list of successful candidates in the examination for technical sergeant, Medical Department, completed Feb. 5, 1921. The list was withdrawn because of reduction of enlisted force of the Army.

**C. H. D.** asks: (1) What is the meaning of "Defensive Sector" as applied to the bar to the Victory Medal for such service? (2) Is more than one "Defensive Sector" bar awarded under any circumstances? (3) What are the military societies the emblems or medals of which are permitted to be worn on military uniforms on occasions of ceremony? Answer: (1) The battle clasp is thirteen in number, as follows: Cambrai, Somme defensive, Lys, Aisne, Montdidier-Noyon, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Somme offensive, Oise-Aisne, Ypres-Lys, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Vittorio-Veneto. Defensive sector clasps are given for any occupation of a defensive sector or for participation in any engagement not enumerated above in France, Italy, Russia or Siberia. (2) Only one defensive sector clasp is given to any one individual (see Orders, Decorations, Insignia: Wylie). (3) These are enumerated in the Uniform Regulations, Special Regulations 41, now in course of revision. These are permitted only on dress uniform, which is not now worn.

**J. J. O.**—Records of the Signal Corps indicate you failed to pass with a satisfactory grade in an examination for permanent warrant as master sergeant held about May 1, 1920, which is the only general competitive examination for this grade that has been conducted since the armistice. Results of any special examination should be called attention to through channels. According to Office of the Chief Signal Officer, forty-five master sergeants, Signal Corps, were reduced to the grade of staff sergeant at the same time you were.

**R. O.** asks: Enlisted Sept. 20, 1913; honorably discharged June 15, 1919, as a private; re-enlisted same date for one

## Officers in the ARMY AND NAVY

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year and honorably discharged at expiration of enlistment. Am I entitled to the three months' pay re-enlistment bonus provided for by an act of 1908? Answer: No.

**A. S. P.** asks: (1) Is every man who served in the Army through the Spanish-American War entitled to a pension of \$13 per month, providing he is not in the Service or drawing any pension from the Government? (2) Is a retired soldier entitled to the Soldiers' Home, provided he pays for his ration, and how much must he pay? (3) If the twenty-five-year retirement for enlisted men of the Army should become a law could a man retire from the Soldiers' Home if he had twenty-five years' service to his credit? Answer: (1) No; depends upon disability and age. (2) Apply to Superintendent of Home for conditions. (3) When this bill becomes a law, questions may be answered.

**F. L. B.**—The act of March 2, 1903, provides: "Hereafter, except in case of officers retired on account of wounds received in battle, no officer now on the retired list shall be allowed or paid any further increase of longevity pay, and officers hereafter retired, except as herein provided, shall not be allowed or paid any further increase of longevity pay above that which had accrued at date of their retirement." However, a retired officer detailed on active duty may by virtue of such active duty attain to higher rank and pay as provided in Par. 8 of Sec. 127a, amended National Defense act.

**WORRIED**—A sergeant, not being in one of the first three grades, is not entitled to the family travel allowances on change of station.

**B. H.**—Service in the Hawaiian Islands does not carry the twenty per cent. extra pay for enlisted men.

**M. E. B. AND P. L. R.**—See paragraph as to Finance non-com. promotions on page 851, our issue of April 2.

**P. J. G.**—Purchase of discharge not now authorized.

**A. C. Y.** asks: I served in the U.S. Marine Corps from Nov. 6, 1914, to Nov. 5, 1917; in U.S. National Army from May 9, 1918, to May 26, 1919; in U.S. Regular Army from March 6, 1920, to March 5, 1921, and re-enlisted March 21, 1921. Am I entitled to longevity pay, and since when? Answer: Count all of above service, and you have over six years to your credit, consequently are in second longevity period, entitled to ten per cent. addition to base pay of grade, i.e., \$43 plus \$4.50, or \$47.50; also \$9, temporary 20 per cent. of base; in all \$56.50.

**HAWAII** asks: Have I any chance of getting more than the usual two or three years in the U.S.? I have, or will have, fourteen years' service outside the continental limits when I finish another year here. Answer: You will be returned at end of present foreign service tour. Return to foreign service not likely for some time unless a man desires such service.

**A. E. D.**—The matter of clothing allowance, Mine Planter Service, is now under consideration, and decision will be announced to the Service shortly.

**J. J. M.**—Regimental commander makes the appointment to technical sergeant of headquarters company. First sergeants are appointed in accordance with A.R. 274; no warrant. An ex-officer of the World War, now serving as an enlisted man, is not barred from future consideration to appointment as warrant officer because of his failure to file his application on or before Sept. 10, 1920. He may apply when future examination is announced.

**J. B.** asks: (1) A number of emergency officers were discharged from the Service as late as November and December, 1920, and were not permitted to submit applications for warrant officer by their immediate commanding officers prior to Aug. 31, 1920, for obvious reasons, and in cases where they were submitted after Aug. 31, 1920, they were returned without action. Can you explain this? (2) How many master sergeants are now authorized in the Ordnance Department? (3) What is the rank of James Barden on the list of technical sergeants, Ordnance Department? Answer: (1) O.O. overstepped authority; see Circular 280, July 21, 1920. (2) Sixty-one. (3) No. 131 on the list of master and technical sergeants.

**W. J. H.** asks: What year was the last deficit in appropriation for the pay of the Army in which troops' pay was withheld for two or three months? Answer: Appropriation for fiscal year 1913 was not passed until Aug. 24, 1912. Joint resolution made available 1912 appropriation for conduct of Government business, but the funds were insufficient for pay of the Army in that period of time.

**CACTUS** asks: (1) What firm has contract for making new warrant officer insignia? (2) In what particular place on the uniform shall one attach the enameled metal badge corresponding to shoulder insignia worn during World War? (3) Where may these insignia be obtained? Answer: (1) Not yet let. (2) Below line of medals and ribbons, same as marksman badge. (3) Just authorized and probably many firms will furnish them.

**E. M. O.**—Your number as master sergeant, O.D., is 82. In the list given out and published in our issue of March 5 your name was starred in error in the Ordnance Department.

#### TACTICAL.

**W. O. G.** asks: In the Guard Report (Form No. 338, A.G.O.) where appears under "summary of prisoners," viz.:

In Hospital

General prisoners

No. — I —

Garrison prisoners

No. — ? —

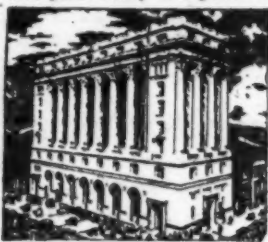
what is the correct insertion when general prisoners, John Smith No. 3, and Will Green No. 7 are sick in hospital? Answer: Insert after General prisoners No. the figure 2, and under remarks state who the prisoners are that were taken to the hospital.

**T. C.** asks: A claims that in drilling in the Manual of Arms, by the numbers, A, all movement outside of Para. 74 to 92, inclusive, I.D.R., will break the numbers. B claims that all movements from Para. 74 to 100, I.D.R., where the movements are divided into counts is without question. That the only exception being made in "Fix" and "Unfix bayonets," as it is clearly a part of bayonet combat and not coming under movements divided into numbers. Which is correct? Answer: B is more nearly correct. All movements in the I.D.R. from Para. 74 to 99, inclusive, are included and the giving of the command to fix or unfix bayonets does not break the numbers, as these movements may be considered as being only one movement.



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### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., April 4, 1921.

Easter week opened with a dance in the Recreation Building, the hosts being the officers of the garrison. A number of friends from the city were invited. Major and Mrs. Ashburn, Major and Mrs. Dimmer and several other officers and ladies of Fort Porter dined informally at the Park Club Easter Monday, staying for the dance.

Lieutenant Commander McClure has moved from Hamburg into Buffalo, near the park, a lovely location for his three interesting small boys. Lieutenant Commander Major was host for a dinner party at the Park Club recently.

Major and Mrs. Frank B. Andrus have announced the engagement of their daughter, Katharine Dyett, to Lieut. Smith Robbins Webb, of the 22d Infantry, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Porter. Major Andrus is giving a tea Tuesday in honor of her daughter Katharine. Major Andrus was fortunate in securing a pleasant home on Niagara street, near Fort Porter, before the housing question became so impossible in Buffalo.

Major and Mrs. William E. R. Covell have taken an apartment in a new part of the city beyond the park, which is very attractive. Friday Mrs. Covell gave a tea to introduce her mother, Mrs. Leonard Henshaw, of Los Angeles, to her Buffalo friends. Major and Mrs. Covell were hosts for the Park Club dinner dance on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Charles M. Truitt are still enjoying California.

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 4, 1921.

The event of the week was the masquerade dance at the Artillery School on Saturday evening. The costumes were very striking and the scene was exceedingly gay and picturesque. Arrangements were in charge of the hop committee, Colonel Lincoln, Majors Wilson and Booth, Captain Cravens, Lieutenants Schaefer and Coe. Preceding the masquerade Col. and Mrs. J. B. Huggins entertained with a cabaret dinner for Col. and Mmes. Edwards and Lincoln, Colonel Gilmore, Majors and Mmes. Wertenbaker, Wildrick, Van Valzah, Oldfield, Booth, Capt. and Mrs. Bowering, Mrs. Cardwell, Major Wilson and Dr. Somerville, of Fort Monroe, and Major and Mrs. Hensley, Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds and Lieutenant Johnson, of Langley Field. Col. and Mrs. A. A. Maybach had as dinner guests the same night Majors and Mmes. Smith, Gray, Pratt and Chambers, Colonels Battle and Merriam. Major and Mrs. Haines had dinner for Major and Mrs. Swan, Miss Furnival and Major Leznar. Capt. and Mrs. Hayden entertained Capt. and Mmes. Phillips, Mitchell, Bradshaw, Pierce and Taliaferro.

Capt. and Mrs. Mead have a house guest Miss Laura Fee, of Washington, sister of Mrs. William T. Carpenter and Mrs. Robert Arthur. Capt. and Mrs. Ostrom and Lieutenant Schaefer dined with Capt. and Mrs. Mead and Miss Fee before the masquerade on Friday. Misses Land and Baine, of Norfolk, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Maybach, while Miss Robinson and Miss Cobb, of Norfolk, were guests of Major and Mrs. Smith and Capt. and Mrs. Bowering. Capt. and Mrs. Behrens, of Camp Eustis, came over for the party as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Maguire.

Capt. and Mrs. Wolfe are entertaining Mrs. Ward E. Becker, of Aberdeen Proving Ground. Major and Mrs. F. R. Beard and two sons returned to Camp Lee last week after passing Easter with their daughter, Mrs. Wolfe, and Captain Wolfe. Miss Irwin, of Staunton, Va., was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. S. L. McLeary.

Mrs. Clarence Kenyon, of New York, gave a bridge party of thirty-five tables at Roseland on Monday as a benefit for the Phoebe School. A large number of ladies from the post attended. Major and Mrs. R. E. Herring and Major and Mrs. Augustus Norton gave a tea dance at the club on Tuesday for 200 guests. Presiding at the tables were Mmes. Johnson, Wertenbaker, Cardwell and Ordway, while Mmes. Hayden, Stewart, Hinman, Phillips, Hause, Armstrong, Bradshaw and Bowering assisted. The orchestra played for dancing. The same afternoon Mrs. L. B. Bender entertained with a tea for Mmes. Mitchell, Valk, Brown, Spiller, Chambers, Englehart, Meyer, Oldfield, Reybold, Moore, Bradshaw, Barr, Hayden, Mead, Mitchell, Wolfe, Bullene, Buck, Wheatley, Lincoln, Greig, Hinman and Lynn.

Mrs. Pratt entertained informally at bridge on Friday in honor of Miss Christina Furnival, of Baltimore, and for Mmes. Delano, Swan, Haines, Sinclair, Bowering, Hinman, Norton and McLeary. Capt. and Mrs. Ostrom entertained at bridge on Friday evening in honor of Miss Laura Fee, of Washington, and for Capt. and Mmes. Cole, Hutson, Mead, MacMullin, Mitchell, Phillips, Mmes. Barr and Eby, Captains Barr and Atwood and Lieutenant Schaefer. Preceding the bridge Capt. and Mrs. Mead entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. MacMullin, Miss Fee and Lieutenant Schaefer.

Mrs. Hinman was hostess for the Fill Bridge Club on Wednesday and Mrs. Pierce had the Sewing Club on Monday. Mrs. Thompson has returned to her home in Washington after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Cole, and Captain Cole. Mrs. Bullene and Lieutenant Bullene had Sunday supper with Capt. and Mrs. Mead and Miss Fee.

Mrs. Pierce invited a number of friends in for tea on Sunday as a surprise for Captain Pierce on his birthday anniversary. Those present were Capt. and Mmes. Tingay, Hutson, Hause, MacMullin, Phillips, Hinman, Lynn, Hayden, Mitchell, Bradshaw, Mead, Mmes. Barr and Bullene, Miss Fee, Captain Barr and Lieutenant Bullene.

At the dinner dance at the club on Friday evening Colonels Sunderland, McNeil, Jewell and Barnes, from Washington, were guests of Major and Mrs. Reybold, as were Col. and Mrs. Norton, of Hampton Institute, and Major and Mrs. Peek. Major Wilson gave a dinner at Roseland on Thursday for Majors and Mmes. Norton and Swan, Capt. and Mrs. Taliaferro, Mrs. Courtney, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodolfo Turenne, Chilean navy, and Lieut. Miguel Freyre, Argentine navy.

Mrs. R. D. Brown entertained with a tea for sixty guests on Wednesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. J. E. Valk, of Annapolis. Mmes. Herring, Wildrick, Bender, Spiller and Grimm assisted. Dr. Tucker, of New York, was a week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson.

The children of the post school gave a very successful "spring program" at the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. on Friday evening. There were recitations, songs and dances by the children of the kindergarten and first grade, a pretty

little costume play by the children of the second, third, fourth and fifth grades and dances and recitations by some of the older children. The teachers were assisted by Mmes. Pearson and Meyer, Mrs. Pearson opening the program with two piano numbers.

The officers of the U.S.S. Tennessee defeated a team made up of the officers of Fort Monroe at baseball on Saturday, while the post team made a score of 6 to 2 against the Tennessee team on Sunday.

### COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Warren, Mass., April 5, 1921.

The ladies of the sewing circle met with Mrs. Marshall March 31. Chaplain and Mrs. Fraser entertained the Friday Bridge Club. Capt. and Mrs. Gossard are entertaining Mrs. Gossard's mother, Mrs. Space. Mrs. Brotherton returned to the post Saturday after a visit in Pawtucket, R.I. She spent the Easter holidays with her family.

At Fort Strong the event of the week was the post dance held at the Post Exchange April 2. Each post in the harbor was represented. Wednesday, March 30, Major and Mrs. Fulton entertained with bridge. April 1 was the date of a charming bridge party given by Mrs. Hickey, the local guests being augmented by ladies from Fort Banks.

Miss Florence Geary, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Geary, returned to school in New York Tuesday after a week's holiday with her parents. The Thursday Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Hume. Major and Mrs. Hume are entertaining three members of Mrs. Hume's family—Mrs. Hendrick, her mother; Miss Hendrick and Mrs. Hudson, her sisters.

A new arrival upon the post is Capt. R. W. Layton, who comes from Fort Bliss, Texas. Mrs. Layton has joined him, and they hope soon to be settled in quarters in Fort Banks.

The first of a series of "at homes" was held in the Hostess House Monday. Following guard mount, parade and band concert, quite a company assembled for tea with the hostess. The ladies of the post were present and met the presidents of the local Winthrop organizations, and discussed our coming Winthrop pageant to be held at Fort Banks, as heretofore, for the benefit of the Army Relief and kindred organizations.

### CAMP DEVENS.

Camp Devens, Mass., March 30, 1921.

Capt. and Mrs. Jackson entertained at a small dinner party at the Log Cabin on Thursday. Colonel Gerhardt, C.O. of the 36th Infantry, left Thursday for a month's leave. Mmes. Reedall and Swentzel were hostesses at the weekly tea dance on Tuesday. Music was furnished by the 13th Infantry band. Capt. and Mrs. Ayers entertained at a dinner party at the Log Cabin on Thursday.

An inspection of the camp school was made on Thursday by Colonel Buchan, Captain Hall and Dr. Wright, 1st Corps Area Hqs.

Miss Louise Holden, of Worcester, Mass., was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dilts on Monday and Tuesday. Mrs. Tillotson entertained the ladies of the post at a bridge party on Wednesday. An Easter Monday dance was given at the Officers' Club on March 28. A large attendance enjoyed one of the prettiest parties of the season. The band of the 36th Infantry furnished the music.

Colonel Price reviewed all units of the 13th Infantry on Saturday morning. Mrs. Tillotson is spending a few days with relatives in Vermont. Mrs. Hersey, of Washington, accompanied by her daughter, has been spending a few days visiting her husband, General Hersey.

Mrs. Fay entertained at a bridge party at the Officers' Club on Thursday in honor of her guest, Miss Elizabeth Langhorne, of New York city. This week Capt. and Mrs. Fay are entertaining Miss Margaret Hubbell, of Garden City, N.Y. Col. and Mrs. Price entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of Miss Dozier, of New York city, who has been visiting them this past week.

### Camp Devens, Mass., April 4, 1921.

On Easter Sunday a musicale was given at Recreation Hall, 36th Infantry. A quartette, composed of Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Purdy, Major Tillotson and Captain Sherman, gave vocal selections, and an eleven-piece orchestra from the 36th Infantry band played.

In honor of her house guest, Miss McKay, of Mount Holyoke College, Mrs. McLain gave a bridge party to the ladies of the camp on Thursday and a party to the bachelors of the 36th Infantry on Friday evening. During Easter week Mrs. McFaul entertained her sister, Miss Mary Cole Lyon, of St. Paul, who is attending college in Boston.

Major and Mrs. Donaldson leave shortly for Alaska. Both are very popular with the officers and ladies of the post and will be missed greatly. Major Donaldson has been transferred to the 21st Infantry at Fort Liscum. Capt. and Mrs. Dilts entertained at a small dinner party on Sunday evening. Colonel Price has been confined to his quarters this week suffering from a fracture of a rib, caused by being thrown from his horse.

Captain Gorder transferred to the 21st Infantry and will be located at Fort St. Michael, Alaska. Both Capt. and Mrs. Gorder will be greatly missed.

Brig. Gen. M. L. Hersey was the principal speaker at a dinner given by the Bates College Club at the Boston City Club on Saturday. General Hersey is an alumnus of Bates. Capt. and Mrs. Ashton, who recently leased a house in Shirley, moved in this week. Mmes. Jackson and Hackett gave a bridge party at Mrs. Jackson's home on Thursday for Mmes. Price, Tillotson, Purdy, McLain, McGill, Fay, Deroin, Halsey, Ayers, McFaul, Parks, Herbert, McReynolds, Hitchcock, Campbell, Ungenheim, Swentzel, Reedall, Drury, Hoyt, and Misses Hubbell and McKay.

Mrs. Donaldson and children are visiting with relatives at Hamilton, Mass. Major Donaldson motored over to spend the week-end with them. Capt. and Mrs. Hackett spent the week-end with friends in Boston, as did Lieuts. and Mmes. Deroin, Herbert and Reedall.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 22, 1921.

Mrs. William N. Richardson, Jr., is entertaining this afternoon for her Bridge Club, Mmes. J. L. McGuigan, W. H. Terry, C. G. West, John Rusky, W. B. Lobaugh, R. L. Sullivan, J. A. Humphreys, Foster Quinn and A. H. Gerow. Lieut. John M. Moore, U.S.A., of Fort McPherson, is the guest of Mrs. W. C. Cobb and Miss Bernice Cobb, Pembroke avenue.

Miss Lucy McKelvy, from Southern College, Petersburg, will spend the Easter holidays with her parents, Col. W. N. McKelvy, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McKelvy. Miss May Cherry, of Florida, will accompany her. Miss Elizabeth McKelvy was week-end guest of Miss Jean Naylor, Raleigh avenue.

Miss Elizabeth Hemingway had a dinner at the Country Club, Saturday, preceding the regular dance, for Misses Bernice Cobb, Helen Whitehurst, Lieuts. John M. Moore, John F. Sturman and Loper Lowry, all U.S.A., Fort Monroe.

Capt. Heywood S. Dodd, 8th Cav., who has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Dodd, Westover Apartments, has left to join his regiment at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Captain Dodd has just returned from three years' duty in France and Germany. He was cited for conspicuous bravery on the Marne and has recently been in command of the military police in the American area on the Rhine. Lieut. Robert L. Nelson, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Nelson are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nash Bilsoly, Jr., Portsmouth.

Mrs. W. N. Richardson, Jr., had a dance at her apartment, The Mercer, Thursday evening for Capt. A. H. Owen, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Owen, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harrison E. Knauss and numerous other officers and ladies. Mrs. Har-

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rison E. Knauss had a card party and tea at the Naval Base on Friday for Mmes. Kaufman, Shepard, Zeigler, Ross, Sprague, Gawne, Stanford, Ramsay, Morrissey, Stanley, Biesmeier, Schultz, Green, Haines, Low, Elder, Koch, Aspinwall, Johnson, Lamar, Bieri, Starke, Campbell, Battle, Price, Traynor, Misses Anne and Virginia Itamsay and Elizabeth Stanford.

Mrs. C. M. Schultz had a card party at the Country Club last week for her guests, Mmes. C. H. Conway, of Lynn, Mass., and Robert C. Campbell, of Newark, N.J. There were five tables of bridge.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage were week-end guests of Mrs. Burrage's brother-in-law and sister, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Archibald H. Sciles, at Annapolis. Mrs. Francis P. Traynor had a St. Patrick's Day card party, followed by a tea, for Mmes. Fechteler, Stanford, Lamar, Elyson, Chadwick, Pryor, Johnson, Ramsay, Koch, Kaufman, Kays, Knauss, Omelvans, Stark, Shepard, Lanning, Boland, Hatch, Morrissey, Moran, Lowman, Stanley, Baker, Bieri, Hart, Misses Alice Boyer, of Kobe, Japan; Elizabeth Fechteler, Elizabeth Stanford and Helen Browne.

Mrs. Clyde G. West had a card party for the members of her card club, followed by tea. Her guests were Mmes. Shepard, Luker, Biesmeier, McGuigan, Beadles, Lobaugh, Terry, Butt, Allen, Ainsworth, Richardson, Busky, Sullivan, Humphreys, Gerow and Edgerton.

Norfolk, Va., March 29, 1921.

Mrs. Homer R. Stanford and Miss Elizabeth Stanford had a bridge luncheon Saturday for Mrs. H. L. Stanley, of Lynn, Mass., and for Mmes. Henry T. Stanley, H. E. Knauss, L. St. L. Pamperin, J. C. Pryor and H. E. Reynolds. Miss Meta Burrage is a member of a house party given by Mr. Bar on Myers, Jr., at the summer home of his parents at Virginia Beach. Mrs. H. L. Stanley, of Lynn, Mass., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Stanley.

Mrs. Duncan Waller and two little sons, Duncan Waller, Jr. and Moncure Waller, are guests of Mrs. Waller's grandparents, Judge and Mrs. Eustace Conway Moncure, in Bowling Green. Lieut. Comdr. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, U.S.N., attached to the New York Navy Yard, spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Van Patten, Pelham place. Lieut. E. E. Dockery, U.S.M.C., has been on leave in Ripon, Wis., the guest of relatives. He returns to-morrow to the U.S.S. Sapelo, at the yard. Capt. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., U.S.M.C., came from Washington to be the Easter guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Shepherd, Colonial avenue. Mrs. Ruth Branch Jones has left for Columbus, Mex., to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. Francis H. Wilson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilson.

Capt. W. R. White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White, of Washington, are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. B. T. Bulmer at the navy yard. Mrs. William B. Lobaugh had a bridge party yesterday complimentary to Mmes. Seran and Ober, of Baltimore.

The departure of Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Sprattling from this station will be a distinct loss, as they have been prominent in social and civic affairs during the five years Captain Sprattling has been stationed at the U.S. Naval Hospital. Mrs. Sprattling has been president of the Norfolk Garden Club for some time and has been a great inspiration to flower lovers. They have left for their country home, "Roamers' Roost," near Waverly, Ala.

Mrs. Clyde G. West had a tea Wednesday for Mr. Chester A. Doyle, of Honolulu, who is spending some time in Norfolk. The guests were received by Mmes. West, Hugh Nelson Page, E. H. Owen, W. N. Richardson, Jr. and Mr. Doyle.

The U.S. Marine Corps transport Henderson arrived recently from Cape Haytien, bringing 803 marines, among them patients who were taken to the Naval Hospital for treatment, court-martial prisoners, and men for discharge, but the majority were men withdrawn from service in Haiti for transfer to other duty.

### CAMP LEWIS AND FOURTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Lewis, Wash., March 25, 1921.

The 16th Field Artillery Polo Club was recently organized, the object thereof to be the encouragement and promotion of polo within the regiment. The officers of the club are: President, Lieutenant Colonel Webb, commanding officer of the regiment; vice president, Capt. Edward F. Hart; field manager, Major F. M. Barrows; secretary-treasurer, Lieut. E. J. Riley. Practically every officer on duty with the 16th is now an active participant in the game.

Miss Florence Weiller, of Albuquerque, N.M., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wood. In her honor Mrs. Wood entertained the ladies of the regiment at luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. L. M. Haynes entertained for Mrs. Wood's guest with a bridge party on Tuesday. Mrs. T. E. Price and Brigadier General Todd presided at the regular weekly hop at the Officers' Club on Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Eckart entertained at dinner for several of the bachelor officers of the 16th Field Artillery last week.

### SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., March 24, 1921.

Mrs. Robert Gardner, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Roger Welles, naval air station, North Island, returned to New York this week. Last Friday she was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Welles, and on Sunday Mrs. Welles entertained with a dinner in her mother's honor.

Mrs. Daniel H. Brush, widow of Brigadier General Brush, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Boulter.

At the home of his parents, Comdr. and Mrs. R. B. Richardson, U.S.N., naval air station, North Island, Bradshaw Richards on Saturday evening entertained a group of his high school friends. Games were followed by dancing and refreshments.

Mrs. Frank Drake, wife of Major Drake, was hostess Monday evening at a large bridge party at the Officers' Club at Fort Rosecrans, given in honor of Miss Edwina Naylor, who is to be a June bride.

Mrs. William Sallmon was hostess recently at her home in Club Vista at a luncheon, at which Mmes. Roger Welles, Robert Gardner and J. H. Tomb, from the naval air station, were guests.

Major and Mrs. George Steunenberg, now residing in Los Angeles, are registered at the U.S. Grant Hotel for a few days' visit in this city.

Mrs. E. N. Jones, wife of Colonel Jones, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gordon entertained with a luncheon Friday in honor of Miss Eleanor Havens, of Leavenworth. Those in attendance included Mmes. Frank Drake, Joseph L. Hunter and Dan-











son of Fort Rosecrans, Miss Hook, Mmes. Hughes, Daniels and Stafford.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 27, 1921.

Major and Mrs. Cheney gave a large buffet supper on March 12 before the hop for Major Cheney's platoon of the basic officers' class. Misses Cameron, Hawkins, Winn, King, Mmes. Hart and Miller and Major McQuillan were also present. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lear also entertained at supper before the hop. Their guests included Col. and Mmes. Cameron, Hawkins, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Richmond, Smyser, Majors and Mmes. Smalley, Lininger, Stearns, and Mrs. C. A. Bach.

Col. and Mrs. Winn entertained at dinner on March 12 for Majors and Mmes. Swift, Barry, Baird, Majors Wade and Johnson. On Saturday Major and Mrs. Barry had as guests for dinner Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Richmond, Majors and Mmes. Lininger and Baird. Col. and Mrs. Winn gave a dinner on March 19 for Mrs. C. A. Bach, Major A. Miller, Lieut. Col. and Mmes. Williamson, Smyser, Majors and Mmes. Smalley and Stearns, and Lieutenant Perry.

Colonel Lanza came over from Fort Leavenworth on Friday to give a series of lectures on "Artillery," and was on the post for about a week. Mrs. J. S. Winn and Miss Katherine Winn and Mrs. Barry spent a few days last week in Kansas City. Col. and Mrs. Cameron left on Tuesday for a short visit to Washington, expecting to return the following Sunday. The 5th Platoon of the basic officers' class gave an exhibition ride March 20, followed by some exhibition jumping by the instructors in equitation of the Cavalry School. Mrs. C. A. Bach and two children left Saturday to join Colonel Bach at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 1, 1921.

Mrs. J. K. Thompson and Mrs. C. J. Swan arrived on Monday to visit Mrs. Thompson's son, Major J. M. Thompson. The Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. Cheney. Mrs. George D. Wiltshire gave a bridge party and tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. J. K. Thompson and Mrs. Swan.

Col. and Mrs. Hawkins had as guests for dinner on Friday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Chapman, Col. A. Miller, Lieut. Col. Connell. Mrs. Remy arrived on Friday to join her husband, an instructor in the school.

Mrs. J. E. Thompson gave a bridge and tea of about sixty-five guests for Mrs. J. K. Thompson and Mrs. C. J. Swan. Mrs. Stearns poured coffee and Mrs. Barry served ice. Mesdames Beylard, Snyder, Voigt, Yerby and Peabody were hostesses at a bridge party of seven tables on Friday at the Hostess House, East Flats. Mmes. Stearns and West, and Misses Hawkins, Cameron and Winn assisted.

Col. and Mrs. Winn were called to New York last Sunday on account of the illness of their son Stanley. Last reports were that he was very much better. Mrs. Cheney left on Friday for a short visit to Leavenworth and Kansas City.

#### SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, March 20, 1921.

Col. William B. Cochran, post commander, is confined to his quarters by a slight illness. The monthly meeting of the 17th Infantry Officers' Club was held March 14. Capt. Earl Dodge, C. Shropshire and A. H. Dumas were elected entertainment committees for the coming two months. Capt. and Mrs. Harry M. Gwynn entertained at dinner March 17 for Col. and Mrs. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry and Mrs. Gwynn's mother, Mrs. Tierney, who is visiting here now.

A large St. Patrick's ball was given by the enlisted men. The officers and their wives were invited. The decorations were beautiful and excellent refreshments were served.

Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd Zuppann announce the birth of a son, Lloyd, Jr., on March 18. Captain Zuppann is with the Q.M.G. and leaves May 5 for the Philippines. Mrs. Hooper entertained at bridge March 14. Capt. and Mrs. Kice entertained at bridge March 14 for Mrs. Clawson, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jack Kaiser. The guests included Major and Mrs. F. V. Hemenway, Capt. and Mmes. D. Lee Hooper, J. A. Kaiser, F. J. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Crocker. Mrs. Clawson left March 16 for Chicago.

Fort McIntosh by its victory Sunday over the Flying Field is now in first place in the Laredo baseball league. A large crowd witnessed the two games Sunday, the Laredo team defeating the American Legion 18-0, and Fort McIntosh defeating the Flying Field 6-1. The 17th Infantry band was present and played between the innings. The standing of the league is as follows: Fort McIntosh, played 3, won 3, lost 0; Flying Field, 3-2-1; Laredo, 3-1-2; American Legion, 3-0-3.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 28, 1921.

Mrs. Josiah Jewett, of Buffalo, N.Y., is the guest of her son, Major Henry Jewett, and Mrs. Jewett. Mrs. Jewett has been spending the past winter in the South. Mrs. Henry Jewett was hostess on Monday at a bridge tea for sixty guests. Mmes. Jerome Pillow, William G. Peace, Thom Catron and Robert Van Horn served. Mrs. Ira B. Fravel is spending the Easter holidays with her son, Robert, at Delafield, Wis.

Mrs. H. S. Kerrick arrived last week from Southern California and was the guest of Major and Mrs. Aristides Moreno, the latter entertaining for her with a small tea, the guests limited to former friends of Mrs. Kerrick. Mrs. Munson, wife of Col. F. L. Munson, left Wednesday for Alamosa, Colo., to which place she was called by the death of her sister, Mrs. M. T. Lightner. Mrs. Marshall Ekridge, of San Antonio, is the guest of Major and Mrs. A. W. Bloor.

Mrs. John Scott gave a tea as a pleasure for her mother-in-law, Mrs. M. L. Scott, of Kansas City. The guests included Mmes. Houston, Weeks, C. G. Smith, Alexander Schenck, of Baltimore; Brees, Fuller, Barnum, Phalen and Sibley.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley entertained at dinner Friday for the Medical Corps officers at the post and their wives. Mrs. E. E. Booth was hostess at bridge Thurs-

day for Mmes. Dengler, Hase, Anderson, Brown, Doyle, Lawson, Rucker, Anderson, Cargay, Wright, Cooper and Miss Elizabeth FitzWilliam.

The services at Easter at the post chapel were beautiful. The music was exceptionally good. Major Leigh Fairbank is director of the choir, which includes Mmes. Crosby, Strittinger, Davis, Morrison, Schulz, Roberts, Merriam, Ferguson, Col. T. E. Merrill, Lieut. Col. W. L. Reed, F. E. Hopkins, P. W. Gibson and R. G. Kirtland. Mrs. Frank Rideout is the organist. Lieut. William H. Merriam, M.C., and Mrs. Merriam and Lieut. C. E. Lindoy, M.C., and Mrs. Lindoy left last week for Camp Travis, Texas, for station. Capt. C. O. Keefe, of Des Moines, Iowa, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Keefe.

Col. and Mrs. Gerard, Col. and Mrs. Henry Burgin, Major and Mrs. Victor Foster, Miss McMahon, of Trenton, N.J.; Major and Mrs. McClure, Mrs. S. M. B. Travis, Major and Mrs. John Snapp, Major and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Capt. John Miley, Lieutenant E. Blum, Major Joseph Davis and Lieutenant Jones were guests at a supper given Sunday by Col. and Mrs. N. F. McClure in honor of Capt. and Mrs. John Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Lyale.

Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley will leave shortly for Camp Travis, to be the guest of her son, Capt. Paul Mapes, and Mrs. Mapes. On her return she will be accompanied by Mrs. Mapes, who will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Shockley for several weeks.

#### THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., April 1, 1921.

Major and Mrs. Edmund S. Edwards gave a dinner at the Visitors' House on Saturday for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Powers, Major Gates, Major and Mrs. Tarleton, Col. and Mrs. Allen, Col. and Mrs. M. A. Elliot, jr., Major and Mrs. Glen Brown, Majors and Mmes. Geary, Kiser and Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Cosseter, Lieut. and Mrs. Butner, Lieutenant Delan, and the Misses Winter and Balding. Dancing followed.

Mrs. John T. Rhett entertained with seven tables of bridge on Wednesday. The 4th Infantry celebrated the opening of their new club house with a dance for the officers and ladies of the division. It is the most commodious and spacious club house in camp and will do much to help toward the social life of camp.

Mrs. Roy P. Bishop was hostess at a bridge luncheon at her home on Friday. Mrs. Reynburn Engles had several tables of bridge Tuesday. Mrs. S. Elliot had two tables of bridge Monday.

Organization Day was celebrated by the entire regiment of the 6th Engineers on March 28. Field exercises were the order for the morning. At ten o'clock Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis reviewed the troops. Following the review Major C. L. Sturdevant, commanding officer of the 6th Engineers, presented all men who have joined the regiment since March, 1920, to the colors. The history of the regiment was reviewed by Captain Fairbanks. Special dinners were served in all company mess halls. The afternoon program consisted of boxing bouts and apple ducking, followed by a dance in the evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Melvin L. McCreey gave a surprise party in honor of Mrs. A. O. Walsh's birthday anniversary. The guests were the married officers of the 10th Field Artillery and their wives. Bridge was played. Miss Lyle Murray last week gave a theater party, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the Misses Balding, Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Elliot, Majors Johnson and Sellick and Lieutenant Miller. Recent arrivals at the Visitors' House are Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner, Lieut. and Mrs. Schorjeven have arrived from Fort Sill and are staying at the Hotel Marion.

The 4th Infantry was entertained with a theater party by Col. and Mrs. T. J. Powers. Col. and Mrs. T. F. McNeill gave a dinner at the Visitors' House on Saturday for twenty guests. Miss Marion Vinohaler, of Little Rock, had two tables of bridge in honor of Misses Balding and Smith.

Major and Mrs. Edmund S. Edwards had two tables of bridge on Thursday. Mrs. Frank R. Hart and Mrs. M. McCreey entertained the ladies of the 10th Field Artillery at their homes the past two weeks. Major and Mrs. S. L. Kiser entertained the 3d Artillery Bridge Club on Tuesday night. Major and Mrs. L. D. Tarleton had seven tables of bridge last Tuesday.

#### SIXTH CORPS AREA HEADQUARTERS.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 2, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Champe C. McCulloch entertained with a dinner on March 11. The party afterwards attended the post hop. The guests included Col. and Mmes. Eli A. Helmick, A. S. Morgan, William D. Chitty, Robert M. Blanchard, Junius C. Gregory, Arthur S. Cowan, John E. Hess, Majors and Mmes. Edwin O. Saunders and Henry M. Nelly, and Captain Schwabe.

Col. and Mrs. Chitty were hosts at a buffet supper on March 18. Mmes. Frank M. Caldwell, Henry P. McCain, Robert M. Blanchard and the Misses Chitty assisted. Among those present were Col. and Mmes. Helmick, Caldwell, Gregory, McCain, Blanchard, Beck, Heintzelman, Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, Major and Mrs. Horowitz, Mrs. Fessenden, Dr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Major and Mrs. Robert E. Wood, Mrs. Harrison Lobdell, Captain Schwabe, and Mr. Lloyd Wynne.

Miss Florence Helmick was hostess at dinner before the Friday hop for her house guest, Miss Helen Bush, Miss Elsie Wanner, Mr. Wayne Hunt, Lieut. Walter Bush and A. Kelly. Mrs. Wood and her daughter, Miss Louise Wood, have returned from Europe and expect to remain here while General Wood is away in the Philippines.

The Misses Mary and Lorna Chitty entertained with a luncheon on Saturday for Misses Dorothy Heintzelman, Florence Helmick, Helen Bush, Betty Page, Frances Page, Ruth Wynne, Heloise Wynne, Dorothy Caldwell, Alice Hess, Mrs. Harrison Lobdell, Mrs. Louis A. Merrill, jr., Miss Dorothy Caldwell has returned after an extended trip in the East. While in New York she was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Richard Bartholme, for several weeks.

The children's riding class, held every Saturday morning, has proved very popular. Capt. A. Kelly is in charge, and the children of Fort Sheridan are fortunate in having such an efficient instructor.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., March 30, 1921.

Two large dinners were given by Capt. and Mrs. Milton E. Reed. On Friday they entertained for Comdrs. and Mmes. Philip G. Seymour and Harold Bowen, Lieut. Comdr. and Mmes. Sharpe, Montgomery, McDaniels, McMillan, Coffman and Wille, Madame McDaniels, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Lang and Captain Constien. Last night they were dinner hosts for twenty in honor of Lieut. Comdr. Alexander B. Nepler, M.C., and his bride, who was Miss Caroline Shoemaker.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Sockrider came from San Francisco to spend the week-end as guests of friends in Vallejo, where they plan to resume their residence soon. Lieut. James Snow, who has been under treatment in the naval hospital, is about again.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard M. Blatchford have taken apartments at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Haislip have returned from a fortnight's visit to Carmel.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frank J. Wille entertained at bridge and supper March 23 for Capt. E. T. Constien, Capt. and Mmes. See, Elliott, Conrad, Comdr. and Mmes. Kerrick, Coffman, Skelton, Kelly, Wolford, McMillan, Major and Mrs. Randall, Lieut. and Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Nelson S. Tobey, Mrs. Grace Snyder, Miss Calhoun, Commanders Dixon and Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Ream Leachman, Lieutenants Corning, Marsh and Reisinger.

Colonel Rensiehausen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rensiehausen have arrived here and taken an apartment in Vallejo. The former comes to the yard as the new director of the Red Cross. Comdr. Walter A. Smead has taken an apartment in Vallejo, where he expects to be joined soon by Mrs. Smead, who is to come out from the East. Complimentary to Mrs. H. H. Ferguson and Mrs. C. S. Groves, recent arrivals, Mrs. A. E. Randall

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entertained at a bridge party. Nine tables played, with many additional guests for tea.

Mrs. Brooks, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Lucius W. Johnson, at the hospital, has left for the East. Comdr. and Mrs. Harvey McCormack entertained at dinner last week. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. L. Haislip were hosts at a supper.

Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne, recent house guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott, is now visiting Comdr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox. The condition of Rear Admiral Jayne continues to improve. Mrs. Robert Hoyt, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, will remain here until the latter, with Colonel Karmany, sails for Peking on April 5, when she will proceed East to join Commander Hoyt. Col. and Mrs. Karmany gave a large farewell reception at the Recreation Center yesterday.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Beach welcomed a little daughter on Easter morning, and the baby has been named Alice Laura. This is the third child in the family, the two elder ones being boys.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Chabourne are entertaining the former's sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Glover. Comdr. Charles E. Clark, stationed at the San Francisco Training Station for four years, has been relieved by Capt. E. H. Dodd and has left for Los Angeles on leave, joining Mrs. Clark and their little son.

The U.S.S. Brutus arrived yesterday and will undergo minor repairs before proceeding to Bremerton to discharge stores. She will then return to the yard and be placed out of commission. The hospital ship Mercy is due here April 1 and will remain for a month, undergoing repairs. The Gleicer came up to the yard this week.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 2, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. W. J. Bjornstad entertained on Tuesday at dinner. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. G. Rogers have arrived from South Dakota and have taken quarters in the Infantry garrison. Colonel Rogers is inspector of the Minnesota National Guard.

Mrs. Paul B. Goode entertained on Tuesday for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Mrs. H. H. Rutherford entertained on Friday at luncheon for a group of Minneapolis friends. Miss Margaret Sturtevant entertained on Wednesday evening at a card party for the younger social set of the garrison.

Mrs. E. G. Sherburne entertained on Tuesday at luncheon for Mmes. L. R. Watrous, B. H. Field, Girard Sturtevant, A. C. Balsam and H. C. Ingals, later taking her guests to the bridge club at the home of Mrs. Goode.

The Officers' Club, which has been untenanted since the war, has been renovated and newly furnished by the officers of the 49th Infantry, and a house warming was held Friday evening to celebrate the opening. Dinner was followed by bridge and dancing. Col. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant entertained on Thursday at dinner in honor of Miss Louise Hall, of Minot, N.D., who is the guest of Mr. John B. Johnston, St. Paul.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul R. Goode expect to leave May 1 for their future station, Fort William Seward, Alaska. Miss Ardietta Ford, St. Paul, is entertaining this evening at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Goode.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 28, 1921.

Mrs. John L. Jenkins gave a party for Mrs. Hanson, E. Ely, 200 guests calling, a large number from the Army set. Mrs. James O. Harbord and Mrs. Nuttman assisted in receiving.

Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams held an informal reception Monday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. McGovern, a recent bridal couple. Miss Octavia Bullis entertained with a luncheon at the Country Club Tuesday, complimenting Mrs. McGovern.

The rains Monday and Tuesday have put the polo fields at the Army camps in such bad condition that it has been necessary to cancel the games scheduled for the remainder of the week. The polo field at Fort Sam Houston Cavalry post is to be resodded, and it will probably be three or four weeks before the work will be completed, and therefore no more games will be played there this year.

Major and Mrs. C. P. Mills entertained a few intimate friends with an informal dinner party Wednesday, honoring Major and Mrs. Donald Robinson, who have just returned from Germany and are guests of Mrs. Robinson's father, Colonel Moore. Major Terry Allen entertained with an informal tea Sunday at the home of Col. and Mrs. Philip W. Corbushier, honoring his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. McGovern, who are en route to their new station in the Philippines.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Dickman entertained with a pretty birthday party Wednesday in honor of their grandson, Joe Dickman, who celebrated his fourth anniversary at their quarters at Fort Sam Houston. Many of the Army children were among the guests.

Mrs. J. C. Minus returned last week from a short stay in Pittsburgh, where she accompanied her aunt back to her home. Mrs. Rees, jr., who has been the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Heard, at Fort Sam Houston for the past few months, will leave for her home at West Point Tuesday. Mrs. J. B. Kromer entertained at luncheon Saturday, honoring her sister, Mrs. C. B. Mayo, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Mayo, who has recently arrived at Fort Sam Houston.

Col. and Mrs. B. B. Buck entertained with a dinner party Thursday in the Gunter Hotel. The guests included Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hanson E. Ely, Colonel Mosley, Col. and Mrs. Laubach, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mmes. Jadwisi, Poore, Owenshine, Bessell, F. Adams, Wolf, Nuttman.

Mrs. J. H. McRee will leave Friday for a visit with friends in Leavenworth. Major and Mrs. Donald Robinson and small son are guests of Mrs. Robinson's parents, Col. and Mrs. B. F. Poore. Major and Mrs. Robinson have just arrived from Germany.

Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Wallender have moved into quarters



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at Camp Normoyle, and Mrs. Wallender and baby have been guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson for the past week. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. V. Morris were guests of honor at a supper given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson Wednesday for twenty guests. Earlier in the evening Colonel Robinson had a special showing of the Siberian moving pictures. Colonels Morris and Robinson were in the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 29, 1921.

Lieuts. William A. Tow and George A. Glover, post adjutant, made the officers of the post and their ladies debitors to them March 17. Their St. Patrick's day party was one of the finest and most enjoyable social events the barracks folk have experienced in many a long day. It was held in the Officers' Club, with Major and Mrs. Channing E. Delaplane as patron and patroness. Besides the officers and ladies of the post there were present Colonel Stevens, Major Thomas E. Cathro, former Capt. and Mrs. Lionel C. Mackey, former Capt. and Mrs. Sever, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Fulton; Miss Jean MacKaye, Portland; Miss Edith Parsons, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Leroy Eltinge is visiting her sister, Miss Anna M. Trotter, hostess of the Service Club. Mrs. Eltinge expects to remain at Camp Lewis until school is out and then join her husband, Colonel Eltinge, who is now stationed in the Philippines. Miss Edith Parsons, of Washington, D.C., is visiting Major and Mrs. C. E. Delaplane and has recently been given several parties by the ladies of the post. Mrs. F. C. Baker entertained in her honor at a bridge and tea party, Mrs. Delaplane presiding at the tea table. Nearly all the ladies of the post were present. A St. Patrick's day party in compliment to Miss Parsons was given by Mrs. A. B. Byrne, mother of Major Gerald Byrne, Mrs. Mary D. Byrne, Miss Irene Kennedy, Mrs. C. E. Delaplane and Mrs. P. C. Baker assisted.

On the afternoon of March 17 the Woman's Club of Vancouver invited the ladies of the post to participate in its program. Miss Trotter was one of the speakers. Chaplain Berton F. Bronson states that the Easter service in the post was the best held in many months. Special music and emblematic selections were features of the service. Major F. A. Sloan and family are leaving for Moscow, Idaho, where the Major will be military instructor in the State University. Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Platts are enjoying a visit from the Captain's father, William H. Platts, of Hubbard, Ore. The Captain's brother, C. H. Platts, of Sandy, Ore., is here for the smoker. Capt. and Mrs. Platts and his father motored to Salem, Ore., where on Easter Sunday they enjoyed two Easter dinners.

#### CAMP STOTENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Feb. 3, 1921.

The Wednesday Morning Sewing Club met with Mrs. Ray L. McDonald this week. Lieut. Howard Webber had Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison as dinner guests Wednesday. Mrs. John A. Crane had bridge Wednesday for Mmes. Ballard, Perry and Ball. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Freeman entertained Lieuts. Moses Pettigrew and William Mayer at dinner Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur G. Hutchinson and little son, Jack, of the 15th Infantry, at Tientsin, China, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Richard B. Trimble. Mrs. Edward Freeman and Mrs. Robert Freeman and little son returned from a vacation of several weeks' duration at Baguio this week.

Mrs. Samuel Kaufman was a guest of Mrs. Herbert F. Poole on Saturday. In the afternoon Mrs. Poole entertained at bridge Mmes. Kaufman and Brown and Miss Louise Waggoner. Mr. Charles E. Reese entertained at dinner and bridge Sunday evening for Mrs. Samuel Kaufman, Col. Richard P. Going and Lieutenant Carroll. Mrs. Jacob L. Hartman returned Wednesday from Manila, where she has been visiting Major and Mrs. Hornbaker, at Fort Santiago. Mrs. Herbert F. Poole gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Ballard, Lieut. and Mrs. William Sweetly, Miss Beatrice McClarty and Lieut. James H. Phillips.

Capt. Robert C. Candee entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Tuesday evening. Major and Mrs. Bruce E. Brewer and little Miss Betty Brewer will leave for the States on the transport Sherman about the middle of the month. Capt. S. Victor Constant has orders detailing him to the Intelligence Office in Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Constant have been stationed at Camp Stotsenburg for two and one-half years and their many friends here regret that they must leave.

Mrs. Charles E. Reese entertained at dinner Friday, for Major and Mrs. Bruce E. Brewer. Miss Susie Mann was hostess at a dinner dance for a number of her friends Friday. Present, Sybil and Fabius Pendleton, Alden Crane, Billy and Jack Poole. Major Samuel Kaufman returned to the post Tuesday after spending several days at the Stotsenburg General Hospital in Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison had Capt. and Mrs. Donald S. Perry as bridge guests Sunday evening. The Friday Morning Bridge Club was entertained by Mrs. Frederick Ward this week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond S. Jett had Lieut. and Mrs.

William L. Barriger as bridge guests Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Freeman entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Freeman at dinner and bridge Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Ballard had Miss Beatrice McClarty and Lieut. Forest V. Bockey as dinner guests Monday.

Mrs. John A. Crane had one table of bridge Monday evening. Mrs. Richard B. Trimble gave a party Tuesday in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Arthur G. Hutchinson, of Tientsin, China. Bridge was enjoyed.

We are pleased to hear that the 9th Cavalry are carrying away the bulk of the honors at the Philippine Department meet at Fort William McKinley. They took first and third places in the Pentathlon and second place in the Decathlon. In addition they broke the record in discus throwing and tied it in the 100-yard dash. In the officers' events Lieut. Rutherford L. Hammond took first place in horsemanship, Lieut. Hugh B. Waddell second, and Capt. S. Victor Constant third. In officers' jumping Lieut. Chester C. Conlon got first place, Lieut. Hugh B. Waddell second, and Lieutenant Segundo third. The officers from Stotsenburg that attended the meet are Col. Charles E. Reese, Major John A. Crane, Major Herbert E. Mann, Major George W. Sliney, Lieuts. Erskine A. Franklin, Rutherford L. Hammond, Rohland A. Iaker, Hugh B. Waddell, Capt. S. Victor Constant and Lieut. Chester L. Conlon.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., March 31, 1921.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard M. Blatchford came down from Camp Lewis and are residing at the Fairmont Hotel during their stay in San Francisco. As soon as a successor has been chosen to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of General Liggett Gen. and Mrs. Blatchford will return to their former station. Major and Mrs. Emory and children are staying at the bachelor building temporarily and will move into quarters No. 2, in the main post. Mrs. Merriman and daughter, Elisabeth, have returned from a visit to Monterey.

Col. and Mrs. Mearns and their children bade good-bye to the post on Wednesday, leaving for their new station, Camp Lewis. Mrs. Mearns entertained at a farewell tea at the Fairmont Hotel on Monday, the guests being Mmes. Blatchford, Morris, Kennedy, Cressy, McLellan, Falls, Curtiss, Varum and Miss Varum. Dr. and Mrs. Bettinger, en route to the Philippines, are staying at the bachelor building and will take the April 5 transport.

Col. and Mrs. Bernheim entertained at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Myers, of Denver, who are on their way to the Orient. Mrs. Baxter left for her home in Washington, D.C., on Friday. She has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Gillis, for nearly a year.

Carol Pearce, son of Col. and Mrs. Pearce, was taken to the Loretan Hospital, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. The Monday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Merriman; the Thursday Club with Miss Carleton.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 13, 1921.

Major and Mrs. T. W. King entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Col. Joseph D. Leitch, G.S., who is on route from Manila to Camp Lewis. Other guests were Col. William Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Sillman and Lieut. I. D. Yeaton.

Major and Mrs. A. Dannemiller entertained at bridge on Tuesday evening for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. E. Kuhn, Col. and Mrs. Cusack, Miss Fuger, Major and Mrs. Z. Drollinger, Major and Mrs. A. C. Gillem, Major and Mrs. G. Koehler, Capt. and Mmes. W. P. Scooby, J. P. Horan, H. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. C. J. Jones, Mrs. S. C. Ellis, Mrs. Frank Caum, Lieut. Norman Caum and Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Upson.

Mrs. Fred Heron honored Mrs. George Koehler on Tuesday at tea. Other guests were Mmes. Bonsteel, Augur, Barnhart, Schwartz, Plummer, Ryder, Holmes, Fisher, Wilder, Milton and Drollinger. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Ellis entertained at bridge on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Foyler had as dinner guests on Saturday Major W. Heilmann, Capt. W. Hoblitzel and Dr. Brawley, of Honolulu. Mrs. C. N. Stevens was hostess this week for the 35th Infantry Bridge Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Stroch on Saturday had as guests for dinner Lieut. and Mrs. O. R. Jones and Mrs. S. C. Ellis; Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Augur joined for bridge. Capt. G. Heron and Mrs. F. Heron entertained the Misses Rosalie and Clara Barclay and Capt. H. C. Kearney at dinner on Friday. Major and Mrs. S. Schwartz had as guests on Sunday Dr. and Mrs. Wadman, of Honolulu.

Lieut. Col. L. P. Butler on Thursday evening had at his quarters in the 35th Infantry Col. and Mrs. W. K. Dashiell, Miss Florence Hudgins, Mmes. S. Schwartz, H. M. Monroe, H. C. Foyler, D. C. Richard, A. Groff, Lieut. and Mrs. V. W. Batchelor, Mmes. J. P. Horan, W. P. Scooby, J. M. Gillispie, Lieut. Ben Sawbridge, Miss Mabel Sawbridge, Capt. and Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Ellis, who organized the Schofield Barracks Music Club. The evening's small program was rendered by Mr. Horan, Mrs. Richard, Lieutenant Batchelor and Colonel Butler. Colonel Butler was elected president and Mrs. Richard secretary. The club will meet every other Tuesday evening at the different members' quarters.

Lieut. P. W. Gillette entertained at a large dinner at the 17th Cavalry officers' mess on Thursday. On Friday evening Major O. P. Chandler had as guests for dinner Major and Mrs. Reynolds and Capt. and Mrs. Orrville Tyler, of Honolulu, and Mr. John Macaulay.

The 17th Cavalry on Friday evening gave a pretty hop in honor of the 27th Infantry, 11th Field Artillery and 8th Field Artillery officers and ladies. Music was furnished by the 17th Cavalry band, and a jazz orchestra from Honolulu played.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Scooby on Friday had dinner for Majors and Mmes. Gillem, Howard, Devore, Drollinger, Everett and Milton and Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Brown. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. E. Kuhn also entertained at dinner on Friday.

Mrs. J. E. Cusack had a bridge party for twelve on Saturday evening. Mrs. J. N. Sperry entertained at bridge on Saturday evening for Mmes. Caldwell, Groff, McCallum, Foyler and Longbrake and Miss Quail. Lieut. and Mrs. Truscott entertained at dinner on Sunday. Chaplain and Mrs. Longbrake entertained at dinner on Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Best and Miss Powers.

Capt. and Mrs. R. Ducaut entertained with a chop suey supper on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Heard, Major and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. C. J. Stivers, sr., and Lieut. C. J. Stivers. Lieut. Malcolm Lindsey, who was here on his way to the States from Manila, and Mr. Lester Marks, of Honolulu, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Hamblen on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Sillman entertained at dinner on Monday for Col. W. Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. J. James and Lieut. M. P. Finney.

Col. William Wallace, Col. and Mrs. H. H. Sillman, Major and Mrs. T. W. King had dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Mason at Hallewa on Sunday. On Tuesday Mrs. Lewis S. Ryan entertained at a tea and was assisted by Mmes. W. K. Jones, O. Dickinson, A. C. Berry and Miss Sawbridge. Receiving with Mrs. Ryan was Mrs. J. E. Kuhn. Col. and Mrs. F. L. Wells and family were guests of Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman on Wednesday for luncheon. Colonel Wells was a passenger on the Sherman en route to the States.

Mmes. G. S. Hagelstein, D. P. Carroll and I. C. Nicholas gave a tea on Tuesday at the quarters of Mrs. Carroll. Mrs. M. D. Holmes was hostess for the 17th Cavalry Bridge Club on Wednesday.

Chaplain and Mrs. T. A. Harkins on Saturday were dinner guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Longbrake. Mrs. Mary Fuller of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is the guest of her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Wilder. Lieut. and Mrs. P. J. Lloyd entertained at a supper on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Z. Drollinger, Major and Mrs. A. M. Milton, Mrs. Frank Caum and Lieut. Norman Caum. Mrs. Edmund Levy gave a tea for the ladies of the Engineer cantonment on Thursday.

Chaplain J. S. Loughran, who a few years ago was on duty with the 4th Cavalry at Schofield, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Leo S. Ryan on Wednesday on his way from Manila to the States. Capt. Arthur Harrington and Mr. and Mrs. Harrington entertained on Tuesday evening. A Hawaiian orchestra played and sang and dancing was enjoyed. Mrs.



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How McMurdo and children arrived on Tuesday from Sydney, Australia, where they have been visiting for three months. Consul Listoe, who has been spending several weeks with his son, Major A. E. Listoe, has returned to the States this past week. Col. J. D. Leitch was the guest of Col. and Mrs. W. Dashiell on Tuesday. Mrs. M. L. Craig gave a tea on Thursday for the ladies of the 13th Field Artillery.

Mrs. H. C. Brown was hostess for the 44th Infantry Bridge Club on Thursday. Mrs. J. T. Kendall gave a tea on Wednesday. A combined dancing and bridge party was given by the officers and ladies of the 3d Engineers on Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Harley Latson entertained with a dinner on Monday.

#### PEARL HARBOR NOTES.

Pearl Harbor, H.T., March 13, 1921.

Three dinner parties took place on the station last Saturday. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. R. Shoemaker entertained for Comdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Lapham, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Alexander, Captain Best, Miss Genevieve Brook, Lieut. W. J. Forrestel, Miss Katherine Shoemaker and Lieut. B. S. Kilmaster. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Lazar had as their guests Comdrs. and Mmes. C. D. Thurber, Ernest Friedrich, D. C. Crowell and R. P. Emrich, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Gale, Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. R. V. Miller, Mrs. Larrabee, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Thom, Lieut. Brython Davis and Miss Marie Brook. Another pretty dinner was that given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. Raguet for Capt. and Mrs. E. C. McCauley, Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Orr, Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Lewis, Mrs. J. Morton Riggs, Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses, Capt. and Mrs. O. N. Tyler, Col. and Mrs. Thaddeus B. Seigle.

Mrs. Newton Best has returned from Queen's Hospital to her home and is quite well again. A bridge luncheon was given by Mrs. W. R. Shoemaker on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Chester Weaver, of San Francisco.

A dinner was given by Comdr. and Mrs. R. P. Emrich on Friday for Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses, Comdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Comdr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Alexander, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan, Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Comdr. C. C. Moses, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Gale, Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Lazar and Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Orr. Auction bridge followed.

Pearl Harbor, H.T., March 20, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Thom is receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born at Buffalo, Wyo., on March 8, 1921. Mrs. Thom is visiting at the home of Lieutenant Commander Thom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Culbertson Thom, but is expected to join her husband here as soon as practicable. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. Raguet are enjoying a visit from Mrs. Raguet's sister, Mrs. Oscar Smith, of Bremerton, Wash. She arrived on the Maui on Tuesday and will spend some time on the island. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan entertained on Monday with an informal supper and bridge party in honor of Mrs. Logan's birthday anniversary. Those invited were Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, Comdr. and Mmes. Yates, Orr and Emrich, Majors and Mmes. Clark Reynolds and E. P. Moses, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirkpatrick, Lieuts. and Mmes. John Carson and L. S. Lewis, Mrs. B. M. Wilcox, Mrs. J. M. Riggs, Judge O. C. Franklin, Lieut. Comdr. Talmadge Wilson and others.

Complimenting Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. R. Shoemaker, Comdr. and Mrs. C. D. Thurber entertained a large party of friends with a musicale at the Country Club last Saturday evening.

A jolly dinner was given by Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Orr at the Pleasanton Hotel on Wednesday. Bridge followed. In the party were Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, Capt. and Mrs. Kindelberger, Comdrs. and Mmes. Yates and Emrich, Lieut. Comdrs. and Mmes. Kirkpatrick, Raguet and Logan, Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Mrs. Oscar Smith, Lieut. John Lusk, Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Lewis, Mrs. B. M. Wilcox, Mrs. J. Morton Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. John Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. O. A. Griffiths, Lieut. W. C. Eubank and Paymr. and Mrs. S. E. Dickinson. Miss Betty Moses, small daughter of Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses, has been seriously ill the past week, but is rapidly recovering. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. R. Shoemaker were the incentive for a dinner party given by Lieut. and Mrs. R. V. Miller on Tuesday. On St. Patrick's Day Mrs. E. V. Miller entertained with a bridge tea for her mother, Mrs. J. H. Larrabee. Capt. and Mrs. Newton were hosts on Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt, of Fort Kamehameha, and Lieutenant Shreve, of Schofield Barracks. A dinner was given by Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses on Friday. Their guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. R. Shoemaker, Capt. and Mrs. Newton Best, Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers and about twenty others.

Mrs. J. W. Arnold, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan, Miss Clara Taylor, of New Jersey, and Miss Veronica Keller, of Chicago, were guests of Lieut. Comdr. Talmadge Wilson aboard the U.S.S. Chicago for luncheon on Saturday.









## VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

## U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Corrected to April 5.

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Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.  
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

## BATTLESHIP FORCE.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three—Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes.  
KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MINNESOTA, Capt. E. de L. Hasbrouck, Havana, Cuba.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyon, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven; MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. En route to Culebra.  
CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Trant; DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins; NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench; FLORIDA, Capt. P. N. Olmstead. All at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Division Seven—Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.  
ARIZONA, Capt. W. W. Phelps; PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. George O. Day; NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee; OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. All at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

## SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

(Not attached to Atlantic Fleet.)

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Bryan), Comdr. John Grady, At Balboa.

## Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay, Galveston, Texas.  
DES MOINES, Capt. A. St. Clair Smith, Portsmouth, N.H.  
GALVESTON, Capt. C. S. Kempff, ordered. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams, Guantanamo to Havana.  
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. O. Bingham, Cristobal.

## Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein, Mare Island, Calif.  
DENVER, Capt. A. Kauts, Balboa.  
TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hyatt, Balboa.

## DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns, Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

## FLOTILLA THREE.

Operative Squadron—Capt. K. M. Bennett, Commander.  
BLACK HAWK (flagship and tender), Capt. Byron A. Long, Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

## Division Twenty-five.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett; GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Richardson; SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton; GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Fawell; MASON, Comdr. Russell Willson. All at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.  
SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo, Balboa, Canal Zone.

## Division Nineteen.

BLAKELEY (flagship), Comdr. W. E. Eberle; BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Flanagan; PEEBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Brooks; WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Sazer; BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanagan; CROWNINSHIELD, Lt. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. All at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

## Division Thirty-six.

Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.  
DICKERSON (flagship), Comdr. W. B. Woodson; SCHENCK, Comdr. O. T. Osburn; HERBERT, Lt. Comdr. S. S. Lewis; LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle; SIOARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche; HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. Squadrons One and Two—Capt. H. E. Yarnell, Commander.

## Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lt. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, Charleston, S.C.  
TOUCY, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Carroll; SHARKEY; LARDNER, Lieut. B. F. Ferry; IBERWOOD, Charleston, S.C.  
CASE, Lieut. K. M. Hoeftel, Charleston, S.C.

## Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, Lt. E. J. Kidder, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
DALE, Hampton Roads, Va.  
CONVERSE, FLUSSER; REID, Lt. Comdr. V. D. Chapline; WORDEN, Lt. M. W. Callahan, Charleston, S.C.

## Division Fifty.

BILLINGSLEY, Lieut. H. B. Lough, Charleston, S.C.  
DALLAS, Lt. A. R. Early, Charleston, S.C.  
OSBORNE, Lt. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson, Guacanayabo Bay.  
HOPKINS, Philadelphia, Pa.  
PAUL JONES, LAWRENCE, Building.

## Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY; KING, Lt. Comdr. R. C. Smith, jr.; GOFF, J. K. PAULDING, Charleston, S.C.

## Squadron Three—Capt. O. E. Train, Commander.

A. P. UPSHUR, Lt. V. H. Godfrey; BRANCH; HERNDON, Lt. Comdr. L. B. Anderson; HUNT, Lt. R. H. Blair. All at Charleston, S.C.  
WELBORN C. WOOD, Lt. B. J. Drayton, Jacksonville, Fla.  
GEO. E. BADGER, Lt. Comdr. A. G. Berry, Charleston, S.C.

## Division Thirty-nine.

FORD, PILLSBURY, POPE, STEWART, Charleston, S.C.  
PEARY, Lt. Comdr. F. Slinguff, Guacanayabo Bay.  
TRUXTON, Lt. Comdr. M. S. Brown, Jacksonville, Fla.

## Division Forty-eight.

BRECKINRIDGE, Lieut. P. K. Fischer, Charleston, S.C.  
BIDDLE, Lieut. B. B. Lanier; DUPONT, Lieut. J. J. Mahoney; NOA. All at Charleston.  
PRUITT, Lt. M. R. Derr, Washington, D.C.  
HULBERT, Lt. S. A. Maher, Jacksonville, Fla.

## FLOTILLA ONE.

LEONIDAS, Comdr. J. P. Daniels, Charleston, S.C.

## Squadron Seven—Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.

McKEE; ROBINSON, Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace; COLHOUN, STEVENS, Portsmouth, N.H.  
McKEAN, Lt. F. D. Wagner; RINGGOLD, Charleston, S.C.

## Division Twenty-one.

BUSH; COLWELL, Lt. Comdr. G. M. Cook. En route to Newport, R.I.  
FOOTE, KALK, MADDOX. All at Charleston, S.C.

## Division Twenty-eight.

BELKNAP, Comdr. T. Withers; MCCOOK, Lt. T. K. Peyton; McALLA, Lt. J. Reid. En route to Newport, R.I., Charleston, S.C.  
BANCROFT, Lt. E. W. Flynn, Charleston, S.C.  
RODGERS, Lt. Comdr. A. M. Steckel, Boston, Mass.  
OSMUND INGRAM, Lt. D. L. Ryan, Boston, Mass.

## Squadrons Eight and Nine—Capt. C. E. Courtney.

BELL, Lt. P. W. Yeatman; FAIRFAX, Lt. Comdr. W. A. Lee; TAYLOR, Comdr. W. F. Amador; GRIDLEY, Lt. J. P. Brown. All Charleston, S.C.

## Division Twenty-four.

ABBOT, Lt. G. T. Howard; HOPEWELL; CLEMSON, Lt. Comdr. L. L. Jordan; THOMAS, Lt. I. Leffler; BAGLEY, Lt. E. W. Morris. All at Charleston, S.C.  
HARADEN, Comdr. S. Doherty, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## Division Twenty.

J. FRED TALBOT, Lt. H. E. Paddock; CHARLES AUBURN, COLE, All Charleston, S.C.  
HALE, Lt. K. Dunwoody; ELLIS, To Newport, R.I.

## FLOTILLA FIVE.

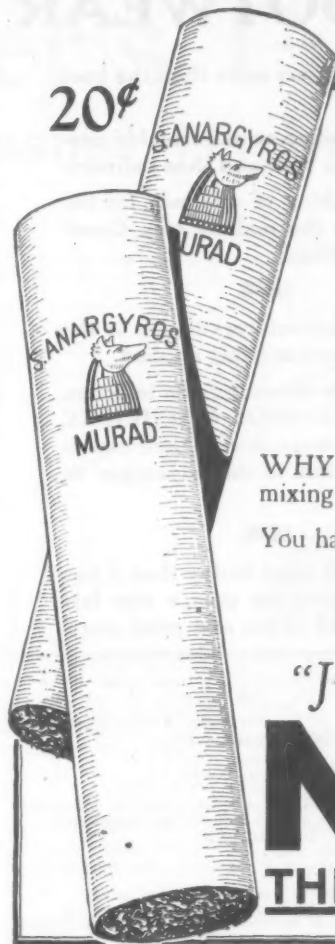
Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Comdr. John Downes, Charleston.  
DIXIE, Comdr. W. V. Tomb, Philadelphia.

Squadrons Fourteen and Fifteen—Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander (Allen, flagship).

## Division One.

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## Division Two.

McDOUGAL, O'BRIEN, WINSLOW, Charleston, S.C.  
NICHOLSON, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ERICSSON, Charleston.

## Division Three.

WADSWORTH, TUCKER, Philadelphia.  
CONYNGHAM, CUMMINGS, PORTER, WAINWRIGHT, Charleston, S.C.

## Division Four.

ROWAN, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
ALLEN, DAVIS, SHAW and WILKES, Charleston, S.C.

## Division Five.

MANLEY, Philadelphia Navy Yard.  
CONNOR, Norfolk, Va.  
STOCKTON, Comdr. G. B. Wright, Guacanayabo Bay.  
CALDWELL, CRAVEN, Charleston, S.C.  
GWIN, Boston, Mass.

## Division Six.

SYGOURNEY, Philadelphia; KIMBERLEY, Boston, Mass.  
DYER, GREGORY, LITTLE, STRINGHAM, Charleston, S.C.

## Division Nine.

ISRAEL, STRIBLING, Charleston, S.C.  
LUCE, Boston, Mass.  
MAURY, LANSDALE, Philadelphia, Pa.

## AIR DETACHMENT.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read; SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson; SANDPIPER, Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

## MINE DETACHMENT—Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey; MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. G. Gulliver; MAHAN, Lt. Comdr. J. S. Lowell, Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

## Squadron Two—Division One.

AUK, CURELW, FLAMINGO, OSPREY and WOODCOCK, Portsmouth, N.H.

## Division Two.

CHEWINK, QUAIL, Guacanayabo Bay.  
LARK, MALLARD, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
CORMORANT, Norfolk, Va.  
SWAN, Portsmouth, N.H.

## TRAIN.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg, Guantanamo.  
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews, Guantanamo.  
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M.C.), Guacanayabo Bay.  
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.), En route to Philadelphia, Pa.  
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons; CULGOA, Guantanamo.  
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore, Charleston, S.C.

## FUEL SHIPS.

NEREUS, PROTEUS, BRAZOS.

## U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic waters and as otherwise noted, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship).

## BATTLESHIP FORCE.

Vice Admiral O. S. Williams, Commander (New York, flagship).

Division Six—Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.  
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. De Witt Blamer; ARKANSAS, Capt. S. E. Moses; NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett; TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield, San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight—Vice Admiral O. S. Williams, Commander.  
NEW MEXICO, Capt. A. L. Willard, San Pedro, Calif.  
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey; MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington, San Pedro.

## DESTROYER FORCE.

TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh, Hampton Roads, Va.  
Capt. W. V. Pratt, Commander.

CHARLESTON (flagship), Comdr. D. W. Knox, San Diego.

## FLOTILLA FOUR.

Operative Squadron—Capt. L. R. Sargent, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. B. Landenberger; MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Fryor, San Diego, Calif.

## Division Fifteen.

All at San Diego, Calif.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey; AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance; PHILLIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor; EVANS, Comdr. O. W. Crosse; BUCHANAN, Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Rogers.

## Division Thirty-three.

All at San Diego, Calif.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson; RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson; FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Oman; THOMPSON, Comdr. C. L. Best; KENNEDY, Lt. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr; PAUL HAMILTON, Lt. Comdr. J. F. McClain.

## Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley; EDSALL; MACLEISH, Lt. Comdr. S. F. Heim; SIMPSON, Lt. Comdr. F. T. Berry; BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson; MCCORMICK, Lt. Comdr. L. C. Scheibla. All at San Diego, Calif.  
DORSEY, Lt. Comdr. R. F. Frelsen; DENT, Lt. Comdr. H. B. Kelly; WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At San Diego.

## Division Sixteen.

TATNALL TWIGGS, San Diego, Calif.  
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clark; BABBITT, Lt. S. G. Moore; DELONG, Mare Island, Calif.

JACOB JONES, San Francisco, Calif.  
Squadron Ten—Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Henry N. Jensen, San Diego, Calif.  
SALEM (flagship), Lt. Comdr. P. J. Peyton, San Diego, Calif.

## Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON, RADFORD; BREESE, Lt. L. J. Sutton; MONTGOMERY, Lt. E. G. Herzinger, San Diego, Calif.  
GAMBLE, Lt. J. B. Heffernan; RAMSAY, Comdr. E. Lando, San Diego, Calif.

## Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Oiding; MEADE, MORRIS, SWASEY, THORNTON, TINGEY, Bremerton, Wash.

## Division Fourteen.

RATHBURN, San Pedro.  
ROPER, TALBOT, San Diego.

Squadron Eleven—Capt. H. P. Perrill, Commander.  
BUFFALO (flagship and tender), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gilliam, San Diego, Calif.

## Division Seventeen.

BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth, San Diego, Calif.  
CLAXTON; KENNISON; KILTY, Lt. Comdr. C. D. Swain; HAMILTON. En route to Mare Island, Calif.

WARD, Mare Island, Calif.

## Division Twenty-three.

SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Sears, San Diego, Calif.

DOYEN, McCRAWLEY, MOODY, HENSHAW and MEYER, San Diego, Calif.

## FLOTILLA TWO.

Squadron Four—Division Ten.

HAZELWOOD, CHEW, SCHLEY, San Diego, Calif.  
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN, San Diego, Calif.

## Division Twenty-nine.

AULICK, DELPHY, GILLIS, McDERMOT, TURNER, WELLES, Bremerton, Wash.

## Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. F. N. Eklund; FULLER, Lt. F. P. Thomas; PERGIVAL, Lt. O. H. Strack; J. F. BURNES, Lt. C. O. Miller; PARRAGUT, Lt. H. A. Turner; SOMERS, Ena. M. Q. Wright, San Diego, Calif.

## Squadron Six—Division Eighteen.

PALMER, San Pedro.

CRANE, THATCHER, CROSBY, WALKER, San Diego, Calif.

## Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE, Comdr. H. F. Glover; STANSBURY, Lt. W. P. Martin; HOGAN, Lt. A. P. Paradis; HOWARD, Lt. W. H. Farrell; O'BANNON, RENSHEW, All at Bremerton, Wash.

## Division Thirty.

BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB, SHUBRICK, San Diego.  
McLANAHAN, San Pedro, Calif.

GREENE, San Diego, Calif.

## Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WILLIAM JONES, Lt. Comdr. J. W. Gromer, San Diego.  
WOODBURY, Comdr. J. C. Jennings; S. P. LEE, NICHOLAS; ZEILIN, Lt. Comdr. J. D. Moore; YOUNG, San Diego, Calif.

## Division Forty-four.

SLOAT, Mare Island, Calif.  
KIDDER, Lt. Comdr. H. J. Abbott; LA VALETTE, YARBOROUGH, WOOD, SHIRK, San Diego, Calif.

## Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD; ZANE, Lt. Comdr. P. Seymour, Mare Island.

# MACHINERY AND FOOTWEAR

¶ No American industry depends upon machinery for its success more than the boot and shoe industry.

¶ No American industry has at its command a more diversified or more highly perfected system of machinery, essential and auxiliary, than the boot and shoe industry.

¶ More than 550 different machines are used in shoemaking of all kinds, for the manufacture of boots and shoes is a complex business. In the making of a Good-year welt shoe, for instance, there are 140 different operations.

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¶ The many types of machinery available for shoe manufacturers to-day is the result of years of inventive genius and business acumen constructively applied.

¶ Through its wonderful machinery products, some of them almost human in action and results, and its far-reaching expert service, the UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION anticipates the needs of shoe manufacturers, lowers their manufacturing costs, and simplifies their manufacturing problems, to the advantage of the general public.

LMC

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LMC

¶ The machinery cost in the manufacture of footwear is no more to-day than it has been for twenty years. It has never been more than six cents per pair, a sum less even than the price of the carton in which shoes are delivered to you at a retail store.

Squadron Thirteen.  
Division Forty-five.  
SELFRIDGE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. San Diego, Calif.  
MARCUS, San Francisco.  
MERVINE, San Diego.  
ROBERT SMITH, MULLANY; CHASE, Lt. Comdr. C. E. Battle. Mare Island, Calif.  
BRUCE, San Pedro, Calif.  
COGHLAN, Lt. Comdr. K. E. Hintze. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Eleven.  
ANTHONY and INGRAHAM, San Diego, Calif.  
BURNS, Lieut. W. E. G. Erskine. San Pedro, Calif.

AIR DETACHMENT.  
AROSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin; MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. San Diego, Calif.

MINE DETACHMENT.  
Capt. E. McCauley, Jr. Commander.  
Squadron Threes.  
LALTIMORE, Capt. E. McCauley, Jr. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.  
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.  
SPROSTON, Comdr. C. C. Moses. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four—Division Threes.  
LAPWING, PELICAN, SEA GULL, Tanager, THRUSH, WHIPPOORWILL. Pearl Harbor.

Division Four.  
SANDERLING, Pearl Harbor.  
PIGEON, EIDER, Mare Island, Calif.  
TURKEY, San Pedro, Calif.  
ORIOLE, PENGUIN. San Diego, Calif.

THAIR.  
Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.  
FREDERICK (flagship), Capt. W. R. Sexton. Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
VESTAL, Capt. P. J. Horne. San Pedro, Calif.  
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.). Mare Island, Calif.  
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M.C.). Mare Island, Calif.  
CELTIC, Mare Island, Calif.; GLACIER, San Francisco, Calif.

FUEL SHIPS.  
JASON, Guam.  
KANAWHA, NEPTUNE, CUYAMA, BRUTUS. West coast.  
VULCAN, Naples, Italy.  
ORION, Hampton Roads, Va.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.  
Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.  
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

CRUISER DETACHMENT.  
PITTSBURGH (flagship of Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. Naples.  
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. En route to Lisbon.  
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. Pola.  
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Theelen. Constantinople.

Division Thirty-five.  
SMITH-THOMPSON, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. Constantinople.  
BARKER, Lt. Comdr. C. C. Windsor. Varna.  
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. Haifa.  
BORIE, Lt. Comdr. E. F. Clement. Constantinople.  
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. Alex. Sharp, jr. Samsun.  
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. Constantinople.

Division Twenty-seven.  
GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. Venice.  
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. Smyrna.  
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. Chatham, Eng.  
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. Spalato.  
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. W. Baggeley. Constantinople.  
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. Constantinople.

Division Forty.  
CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. Naples.  
McFARLAND, Lt. Comdr. F. B. Haines. Pola.  
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Venice.  
STURTEVANT, Lt. Comdr. G. G. Haas. Pola.  
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. Cherbourg, France.  
WILLIAMSON, Lt. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. Cherbourg, France.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET  
Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.  
HURON (ex-SOUTH DAKOTA) (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. Olongapo, P.I.

Division One.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owen. Olongapo, P.I.  
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. Olongapo, P.I.

Division Two.  
HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. Vladivostok.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. Hong Kong, China.

Division Three.  
PAMPANGA, Lieut. G. H. Wood. Canton, China.  
VILLALOBOS, Lt. Comdr. R. B. Daugherty. Hankow, China.  
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. Changsha, China.  
MONOCACY, Lt. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. Chungking, China.  
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. Shanghai.  
QUIROS, Lt. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. Shasi, China.

DESTROYER DETACHMENT.  
Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.  
Division Thirteen.  
UPSHUR, Lt. Comdr. E. W. Strother. Cavite, P.I.  
PANTHER (tender), Comdr. Geo. M. Baum; TARBELL, Lt. Comdr. G. B. Hoey; LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon;  
YARNALL, Lt. Comdr. L. M. Stewart; ELLIOTT, Lt. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Lingayen Gulf, P.I.

GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. Lingayen Gulf, P.I.

Division Twenty-six.  
SOUTHWARD, Comdr. I. P. Dorch. Cavite, P.I.  
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. Cavite, P.I.

HOVEY, Lt. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. Lingayen Gulf, P.I.  
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. Lingayen Gulf, P.I.  
BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. Cavite, P.I.  
ALDEN, Lt. Comdr. E. B. Armstrong. Lingayen Gulf, P.I.

MINE DETACHMENT.  
HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. Cavite, P.I.  
RIZAL, Lieut. Comdr. S. E. Root. Cavite, P.I.  
AVOCET, FINCH, HERON. Mare Island, Calif.

AUXILIARIES—AJAX, ABAREND, POMPEY, MOHIOAN, GENESSE, GENERAL ALAVA and SARA THOMPSON.

UNASSIGNED.  
FALCON, Philadelphia, Pa.  
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on coast of Nicaragua.

MAHANNA, Surveying in Cuban waters.  
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. Washington, D.C.  
PADUCAH, Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. Norfolk, Va.  
PUEBLO, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. E. Baker. Constantinople.

WHEELING, Galveston.  
YACONA, Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Manila, P.I., via Gibraltar.

NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.  
ALAMEDA, Key West to Constantinople March 30.  
ARETHUSA, Key West, Fla.

ASTORIA, Boston, Mass.  
BATH, En route to Guantanamo.  
BEAUFORT, Norfolk, Va.  
CAESAR, Norfolk, Va.

GULFPORT, In West Indian waters.  
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. En route to San Diego, Calif.  
HENDERSON, Capt. W. R. White. Norfolk, Va.

HOUSTON, Norfolk, Va.  
KITTEERY, In West Indian waters.  
LONG BEACH, Boston, Mass.  
MARS, Hampton Roads to Gibraltar March 23.

NICHES, Boston.  
NERO, Tutuila, Samoa.  
NEWPORT NEWS, Mare Island, Calif.

NITRO, Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PATOKA, Mare Island, Calif.  
PENSACOLA, Mare Island, Calif.  
PYRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

QUINCY, Hampton Roads, Va.  
RAMAPO, New York, N.Y.  
SAPELO, Norfolk, Va.  
SATURN, Bremerton, Wash.

TRINITY, Constantinople to New York March 28.

## PASSENGERS ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

### Passengers from Manila on Transport Thomas.

The following passengers sailed from Manila, March 16, on the transport Thomas for the places named: For Nagasaki—1st Lieut. Guenther, 9th Cav. For Honolulu—Capt. Kernan, 1st Lieut. Rhodes and Lovett, U.S.A. For San Francisco—Colonels Davis, Coast Art., and Saville, retired; Majors Brown, A.S.; Weiden, Eichelberger, Finney and Burg, Inf.; Brezina and Ladd, Phil. Scouts; Capt. Coffee, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Louis and Cochran, Coast Art., Pierce, Phil. Scouts, Thornburg, Med. Corps, Tarams and Blue, Inf., Richards, Field Art., Kellan and Armstrong, Inf., and Edwards, Q.M.C.; 2d Lieut. Graham, Partridge, Weinberger and Wimmerburg, Inf., Taylor, Phil. Scouts, Van Crest, Art., and Gertrude Smith, Army Nurse Corps.

### Returning from Europe on Transport Cambrai.

The U.S. Army transport Cambrai sailed from Antwerp on March 21 with a total of 604 passengers, including the following officers for assignment: Infantry—Major Arthur C. Evans, Capt. Clarence M. Culp, 1st Lieut. Malcolm McG. Maner, Davis Jones, J. E. Bechtold, T. A. Young. Field Artillery—Major William J. Wrona. Cavalry—1st Lieut. H. P. Stewart. Coast Artillery Corps—Major E. E. Bennett, Capt. Reinold Melberg and William Sackville, 1st Lieut. P. W. George. Air Service—Col. Robert H. Rolfe, Major Charles A. Schimelfenig, Capt. Winchell I. Raser, 2d Lieut. W. S. Hamlin. Signal Corps—1st Lieut. J. W. Ward. Medical Corps—Major James S. Fox, Capt. R. K. Simpson and J. M. Ruddlestone, 1st Lieut. H. P. Blake, T. B. Collins and E. A. Lodge. Dental Corps—Capt. S. J. Rohde. Also Lieut. Col. C. C. Winnis, U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. John E. Herlihy, U.S.N. The transport also carried the bodies of 1,224 soldiers who died in France.

Transportation on U.S. Army transports was authorized for the following Army and Navy personnel and their families:

To Antwerp from New York, April 5: Cois. L. N. Maus and wife, S. W. Miller and wife. Lieut. Cois. S. M. De Loffre and wife; D. W. Hand, F.A., wife and daughter; H. D. Thomson and wife. Majors Harold Geiger, A.S., wife and child; A. A. Cabanis and wife, and J. E. Walker, Med. Corps, and wife, all U.S.A.; Robert L. Denig, Marine Corps, and son. Capt. Max Weinberg and wife; 1st Lieut. W. P. Blair and wife, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral E. B. Rogers and wife, Commo. R. G. Denig, Commo. N. M. Terry and daughter, Miss Louise M. Terry, U.S.N.; Mrs. C. S. Babcock, wife of Colonel Babcock; Mrs. C. L. Gandy and daughter, family of Major Gandy; Mrs. C. D. Arrowsmith and daughter, relatives of Major D. N. W. Grant; Mrs. T. E. Winstead, wife of Lieutenant Winstead; Mrs. F. W. Miller, wife of Lieutenant Miller; Mrs. J. E. Elmendorf, mother of Lieut. D. F. Elmendorf; Mrs. O'Ferrall Knight and daughter, family of Lieutenant Knight, all U.S.A.; Mrs. William D. Leahy and son, family of Captain Leahy, U.S.N.; Mrs. Harry D. Johnson and daughter, family of Lieut. Comdr. Johnson, U.S.N.

To Antwerp from New York, April 5: Major C. L. Corbin,

Q.M.C., wife and three children; Capt. G. F. Hobson, Q.M.C., wife and child; 1st Lieut. W. G. Griffin, V.C., wife and child.

To Manila from San Francisco on the transport Sherman, April 5: Mrs. H. B. Battenberg, wife of 2d Lieut. Battenberg.

To Antwerp from New York April 5: Col. W. J. Nicholson, U.S.A., retired, and wife; Col. T. H. Rees, C. of E., wife and two daughters; Major E. E. Farman, jr., Cav.

To Antwerp from New York April 5—Col. W. K. Wright, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. S. A. Cloman, U.S.A., retired, and wife; Lieut. Col. D. F. Quinlan, J.A.G.D., and wife; Major J. C. McDonnell, A.S., and wife; Lieut. Comdr. P. W. Northcroft, U.S.N.

To Honolulu on the transport Sherman, sailing from San Francisco April 5—Mrs. P. Ransom and daughter, family of Lieut. Comdr. Ransom, U.S.N.; Mrs. P. K. Robottom and daughter, family of Lieut. Comdr. Robottom, U.S.N.

To Manila on the Sherman, sailing from San Francisco April 5—3d Lieut. Zara M. Ballard, Betty L. Stevenson and Sara J. Stevenson, all nurses of the Army Nurse Corps.

To Panama on Army transport sailing from New York to Porto Rico and Panama April 12, 1921: Lieut. Col. A. R. S. Hyde, C.A.C., and wife; Chaplains F. L. Miller and A. V. Simoni, both F.A.; Major Wilbur Thing, Marine Corps, wife and three children; Capt. J. Q. Rood, Q.M.C., wife and son; Capt. Timothy Harden, Dental Corps, and wife. First Lieut.

W. E. Dumas, Inf., and wife; A. L. Foster, A.S., wife and two children; E. B. Crabill, Inf.; A. B. Jones, C. of E., and wife; J. C. Hamilton, Cav., and wife; L. B. Dillon, C. of E., and wife; O. W. Thompson, Dental Corps, and wife; A. D. Johnson, Inf.; L. T. Lathrop, U.S.A.; Carl E. Safford, Dental Corps, wife, daughter and mother-in-law, Frances L. Brewster; H. F. Wilkinson, Q.M.C., wife and two sons. Second Lieut.

Francis H. Oberst, Inf.; Mrs. Gordon C. Day and daughter, family of Lieutenant Day; Mrs. E. Q. Faust, wife of Lieutenant Faust; Mrs. Margaret Muller, mother of Major Muller; Mrs. S. H. Young and two infant children, family of Captain Young; Mrs. Cassin Young and son, family of Lieutenant Young, U.S.N.; Mrs. Albert Lane, two minor children, and Virginia E. De Rosear, sister-in-law of 1st Lieutenant Lane, in Panama; Mrs. W. D. Snyder and son, family of Lieutenant Snyder, U.S.N.; Mrs. R. R. Adams and infant son, family of Commander Adams, U.S.N.

To Panama from New York April 12—Major C. R. Pollock, M.C., and wife.

## MASTER SERGEANTS, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Following is the list of master sergeants, Finance Department, alphabetically arranged and showing present station:

Albright, Charles W., 2d Division, Camp Travis, Texas.  
Barnard, Harry A., Finance Office, U.S.A., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
Barnes, Walter K., West Point, N.Y.  
Benson, Harry O., Instr. Finance School, Ft. Washington, Md.  
Beyrs, Lucian A., Tientsin, China.  
Bremerman, Charles F., Douglas, Ariz.  
Brobeck, Charles S., Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska.  
Bronson, Edwin S., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
Bryan, Lemuel A., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.  
Carroll, George T., Philippine Department.  
Carter, William O., Camp Humphreys, Va.  
Chard, Henry C., Omaha, Neb.  
Colley, Paul J., Finance Officer, U.S.A., New York.  
Damon, Arthur E., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
Fagrie, Gary, Ft. Crook, Neb.  
Fuller, Harry B. T., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
Ganz, Joseph G., Paris, France.  
Hart, Harry A., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
Houston, James L., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
Kurtz, Louis, 3d Corps Area, Ft. Howard, Md.  
Maher, John L., Ft. Mason, San Francisco, Calif.  
Miller, Edward F., Williams, Mo.  
Moller, Christian H. L., Coblenz, Germany.  
Muse, John P., Camp Bragg, N.C.  
Patrick, Marion L., Instr. Finance School, Ft. Washington, Md.  
Payton, Clifford G., Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, Washington, D.C.  
Pendley, Ward, Ft. Crook, Neb.  
Phillips, Edward J., Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
Reid, George E., 4th Division, Camp Lewis, Wash.  
Snyder, Edwin B., 7th Corps Area, Ft. Crook, Neb.  
Squier, Basil G., Instructor Finance School, Ft. Washington, Md.  
Tieser, George P., Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
Timmons, Charles S., San Diego, Calif.  
Vaughn, Irwin, Hawaiian Department, Quarry Heights.  
Wendon, John S., 3d Division, Camp Pike, Ark.  
Weiss, Louis, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.  
Whitlock, Paul J., Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

## DEMOCRACY OF WAR.

In the published diary of Mrs. Clare Sheridan's adventures as a sculptor among the leaders of the Russian Soviet government she tells this story of Rear Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., who returned to the United States from his command of the American forces in European waters on the same liner as the English sculptor. "The Admiral," Mrs. Sheridan wrote, "who has come into our party at this last, so very late, moment is a charming man. I am lost in admiration of his tact and diplomacy. I have observed on several occasions that he has said the right thing to the right person. For instance, he introduced himself to Petchkoff [an adopted son of Gorky, the Russian novelist] and alluded to his tweed suit as the most distinguished uniform because of its empty sleeve. At dinner, the headwaiter, a man who looked like Admiral Beatty, and had a breastful of decorations, asked the Admiral what liqueur he would like. The Admiral looked at him and then at his row of ribbons. One was France, 1915—one was Salisbury Plain, 1914—the first was South Africa. 'This is rather an anti-climax,' the Admiral said. 'You and I are about equal on that (pointing to the decorations) and then you ask me what liqueur I'll have!' It showed so much heat and such fine feeling and gave such pleasure—I do admire people who can do those things well."

## REUNION OF 104TH INFANTRY VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

The third annual reunion of the 104th Infantry Veterans' Association is to be held at Westfield, Mass., on April 27. On the following day the dedication of a memorial to the regiment will take place on the site of the first camp established by the 104th at Camp Bartlett, near Westfield. It will consist of a granite boulder eight feet in height, bearing a bronze tablet depicting the decoration of the regimental colors with the French Croix de Guerre for bravery of the regiment in action at the battle of Apremont, France, on April 10-13, 1918. It will also carry a copy of the citation given by the French government, an inscription marking the first camp site, and a small medallion of the Croix de Guerre. Brief remarks will be made by William C. Hayes, who commanded the regiment at one time and later was promoted to the rank of major general, and others. In the parade to the monument site are to be the 104th Infantry, M.N.G., and delegations from the G.A.R., United Spanish War Veterans, U.S. Veterans of Foreign Wars and Veterans of the World War.

## JAPAN'S MILITARY BUDGET.

The Japanese House of Peers passed the government's budget for the fiscal year 1921-1922 on March 25. It includes approximately \$299,500,000 for the navy and \$131,500,000 for the army.



# A Fighter's Frank Letter

## How One Man Smashed Through the Reactions of War

**A**N OUNCE of actual experience is worth more than a pound of opinion. During the war there were more than 200,000 Pelmanists in the trenches in France—the majority taking the course in English, but many studying it in French. Many of these men were getting ready for the return to the struggle of civil life—many others, deciding to stay in the service, saw in Pelmanism the chance for quicker promotion.

In our files are thousands of letters from these men—unsolicited testimonials to the value of Pelmanism—and from the list we offer the following vivid, graphic story of one man's success:

"My story goes back a long way to the days when we were waiting in the Argonne for the last push which finished the war and cast forth thousands of men on an unfeeling world.

"I knew of Pelmanism in those days—who, in France, didn't? My dugout mate was a keen Pelmanist, and spent hours over the Little Gray Books. After three doses of your Pelmanism I am now a General—that was my feeling regarding Pelmanism. I scoffed at it. There must be something in it, I thought, but they claim too much.

"Anyway, the day came when George rather carelessly received a furlough. After cursing him for his good luck and packing his kit I sent him down the line and returned to my dugout to magnificent solitude. It was some days later, searching for something, anything, to read, I came across George's Pelman books. I read, lightly at first, but gradually my interest grew. My mind was carried back to the Varsity days when I revelled in the old psychologists. Here they were again, but oh! so changed—their dreamland fancies, their ethereal wanderings—but chained down to hard bed-rock common sense. It was as a butterfly transformed to an aeroplane, a fairy tale to an adding machine.

"From that on I studied keenly. No right to do so, I suppose. Perhaps I ought to have been numbered among the forty thieves or even promoted quartermaster. Anyhow, if I got Pelmanism on the cheap, that has not discounted its effect.

"That period of study made a change in me—a change not easy to define. Put bluntly, it gave me the grit to prepare for civil life. I knew the war was finishing. I knew I should have to return to civil work—what, I didn't know, and till then I hadn't much cared. But Pelmanism aroused in me an inordinate ambition to get on; it gathered together my scattered mind, which had been wandering uncontrolled among the shell holes.

"It was months later before I finally cast off the shackles of militarism, but I came out with the Pelman spirit, the Pelman intent, and the push, which one gains with self-confidence. I got a job at \$1,750 a year. That was fifteen months ago. To-day I am getting \$6,250 a year.

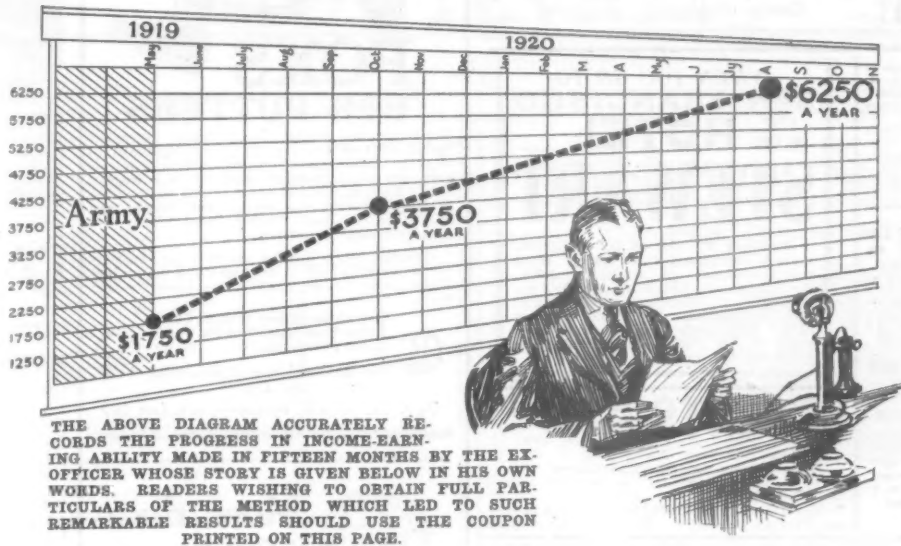
"Recently I saw a statement that the revised Pelman Course is 100 per cent. better than the old. I decided to enroll. I find it is many hundreds per cent. better to me, and for this reason—I am now submitting work sheets—a thing I could not do in the old course. This brings me into touch with the director of studies; his correction, his suggestions, his enthusiastic help, are such as to throw an entirely new light on the reading of the books.

"I mean to keep at it, and with the courage that it gives me, the confidence and the decision, I mean to double my salary in the coming year, or know why."

Most half-speed people to-day are living half-lives. Their mental engines are running at half-speed. They are not making full use of their mental resources.

For the majority of people to-day are troubled with all kinds of inertias which are keeping them down below the level to which their natural abilities would otherwise carry them.

To quote a famous Army neurologist: "We are living far below the limits of our possible selves, and there are open to us resources of power which will free us for a life of energy and strength."



In order to become successful we must free our energies from these clogging inertias, open up the reservoirs of power which exist in every brain, and make our minds keen, clear, bright and efficient.

You have at their service a method which will enable them to do this. And the best time to begin is Now.

### 20 Questions

Make a test of your efficiency to-day by answering for yourself the following questions:

1. Are you a first-class organizer?
2. Have you directive power?
3. Can you originate valuable ideas?
4. Are you a logical reasoner?
5. Do you remain calm and unfurled when faced with a crisis?
6. Can you master difficult subjects easily?
7. Have you a strong personality?
8. Have you a strong will?
9. Are you a persuasive talker?
10. Can you convince people who are doubtful or even hostile?
11. Do you decide quickly and correctly?
12. Can you solve knotty problems easily?
13. Do you remember what you read?
14. Can you remember details as well as main principles?
15. Have you an accurate and ready memory?
16. Can you remember dates, statistics, faces, telephone numbers, and long lists of facts?
17. Can you concentrate your mind on one thing for a long time?
18. Can you work hard without suffering from brain-fag?
19. Are you ready to take responsibility?
20. Are you earning a larger income than you were a year ago?

If you are not satisfied with the answers you give to a good many of these questions, then you should use the coupon printed on this page and obtain, free of charge, full particulars of the Pelman Course.

### The Pelman Course

The Pelman Course is founded on the experiences of over 500,000 men and women who have trained on Pelman lines. It also embodies the latest discoveries in Business Psychology.

Sir William Robertson Nicoll, the editor of the "British Weekly," says:

"Psychology as a science remained largely outside the ken of the average man until the finding of the scientists was linked up with the facts of every-day life by Pelmanism. Pelmanism makes available for practical purposes what the scientific investigator has discovered by years of patient laboratory research."

"For practical purposes." Note this phrase. Pelmanism is essentially practical. It provides a course of mental training which benefits everyone who practices it. Everyone. Scarcely a profession, business, trade or occupation in the world is unrepresented in the long roll of Pelman students. The most distinguished men and women of the age recommend Pelmanism. They have written articles about it. They urge everyone who possesses the smallest spark of ambition to take it up. And their advice is followed by thousands.

### Defects Banished

Amongst the defects which keep so many men and women back here:

- Forgetfulness
- Brain-Fag
- Inertia
- Weakness of Will
- Lack of Ideas
- Indefiniteness
- Timidity
- Mind-Wandering
- Indecision
- Shyness
- Lack of System
- Procrastination
- Slowness
- Mental Confusion

Pelmanism banishes these and many other defects. It sweeps them away. It makes your brain keen, fresh, vigilant and reliant. It renews your vigor. It enables you to press on unflinchingly to your goal.

### Qualities Developed

Here are some of the qualities Pelmanism develops. They are qualities of the utmost practical value to you, whatever your position in life may be:

- Concentration
- Observation
- Perception
- Judgment
- Initiative
- Will-power
- Decision
- Resourcefulness
- Organizing Power
- Forcefulness
- Executive
- Self-confidence
- Driving Power
- Self-control
- Tact
- Reliability
- Salesmanship
- Originality
- A Reliable
- Memory

These are the qualities which make the difference between a leader and a follower, between one who dares and does, and one who weakly drifts through life, between Success and Failure. And these are the qualities you can develop by means of Pelmanism.

### How to Become a Pelmanist

Mind and Memory is a book which throws the searchlight of truth on Pelmanism. Clear, incisive, fascinating, it describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It shows clearly why and how Pelmanism has positive benefits for all sexes, all classes, all ages, from the boy of 14 to the man or woman at the end of life. It shows how to keep the mind young, keen, active.

In its pages will be found the testimony and experience of men and women of every trade and profession, telling how Pelmanism works—"stories from the life" showing actual application of Pelmanism, the substitution of good for bad habits, and its bearing on success. It has inspirational essays on personality, opportunity, and the hidden powers and their development.

The third edition of 100,000 Mind and Memory has been necessary to fill the American demand. Your copy is ready for you. It is absolutely free of charge and free of any obligation whatsoever. This can be the golden moment of your life. Don't hesitate. Don't put it off. ACT NOW—send for Mind and Memory today. Now is the time—this is your opportunity. The booklet Mind and Memory is free, but within its covers thousands are finding the key to financial, intellectual and social success. Use the coupon below. Send it now. Pelman Institute of America, Suite 361, 2575 Broadway, New York City, New York.

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(All correspondence strictly confidential.)  
A. & N. J., April 9, '21.

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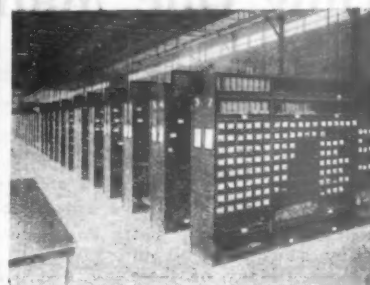
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vessey Street, New York

#### TO CONSIDER METHODS OF COAST DEFENSE.

New York Post, Society of American Military Engineers, at its meeting to be held at the Engineering Societies building, New York city, on April 13, is to consider the subject of the military and engineering defense of New York, and also that of coast defense, its methods and principles as modified by the World War lessons. Col. John McA. Palmer, U.S.A., is to make an address on the scheme of coast defense as now formulated, while Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Shurtle, U.S.A., will speak on special tests of coast defense schemes and relation of the committee on public safety. The post is to make an excursion to the U. S. Military Academy within a few weeks after the meeting.

#### BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1921.

The British army estimates for 1921 are £106,315,000, according to figures submitted to Parliament, says a dispatch from London. The amount represents a reduction of £58,500,000 from the estimates of 1920. The present estimates provide for the maintenance of 341,000 men, exclusive of those in India. The number of troops, it was said, would probably be reduced during 1921 to 235,000. The cost of maintaining forces in Mesopotamia and in Palestine was estimated at £26,500,000. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, British Secretary for War, in introducing the army estimates in the House of Commons on March 15 said the ultimate aim of the government was to recreate the expeditionary force of six divisions. At this time the army is very far from being as complete as before the war, he asserted, according to an Associated Press dispatch from London. It has been decided to provide, from the Territorials, fourteen divisions as a second line. Provision has been made for the development of a light tank to co-operate with infantry and a fast, more powerful tank which would be more useful with cavalry. The general view, the Secretary is quoted as saying, is that mechanical fighting must be developed because it is more economical in time of peace and in war time saves man-power. He denied that the army is too large, as has been charged,

and insisted that it could not be reduced while Great Britain's commitments are what they are.

#### NO "BIG BERTHA" SHELLED PARIS.

Investigations carried on by Allied officers at Paris disclose the fact that the Germans, during the World War, had no such piece of artillery as was popularly described as a "Big Bertha," says a dispatch from the French capital to the New York Times. Paris was shelled at long range not by a super-gun which was generally believed to be a remarkable invention, but by a naval gun of 12- or 14-inch caliber. The piece was made doubly strong by the introduction of a sheath, which reduced the caliber to about nine inches. The breech was similarly reinforced by a massive steel jacket. This, says the dispatch, made the use of a double charge possible, and, combined with modifications in the shell, which was longer and more pointed than the ordinary projectile, with added grooves to increase the effect of rifling, gave the long range attained. A high Allied authority on ballistics in Paris, whose identity is not disclosed, is quoted as saying that the Germans had assured him that there were never more than four guns in action against Paris at the same time, and that a larger number were not built because reports from that city described the population as not greatly impressed by the gun's performance after the first few days. All the guns built up in the manner described, the Germans told the artillery authority in question, have been delivered to the Allies.

The Guard House Lawyer says: "To resort to personalities is the admission of a weak argument."—Hoof Prints (3d Cavalry).

You may not believe it, but we have this on creditable authority.

A marine reported the loss of his gun. "Was there any mark on it," asked the corporal, "by which you might recognize it?"

"No, I think not," answered the marine.

"Sure?"

"Well, come to think of it, there was a name on it?"

"What?"

"Springfield."—The Tennessee Tar.

Young Soldier: "I'm a short-timer now. Only one month more to do."

Old Timer: "Serving a year enlistment?"

Young Soldier: "Yeh."

Old Timer: "Say, kid, I could stand on my head that long and never know the time passed."—The Trail.

Corporal: "You claim this is the best mess in camp?"

Mess Sergeant: "It sure is."

Corporal: "Well, that may be a boost for your company, but it is a terrible knock for the camp."—The Trail.

Speaking of "naval holidays," it is recalled that the German fleet had one during the late war.—Montreal Star.

A battery of big guns had just sent its message of destruction into a company of Germans at St. Mihiel, and when the debris had settled all to be observed were a few scraps of gray cloth scattered about.

"Wow," ejaculated the supply officer, "but there sure are a lot of dead Jerries over there."

"I wouldn't go that far," replied the conservative medical major, suspicious like all of his ilk. "But if they were my men and came to me, I admit I might mark them light duty."—American Legion Weekly.

Recruit (late of the criminal bar): "I say, old top, do you believe in corporal punishment in the Army?"

Seasoned Soldier: "Naw, the corporals ain't a bad lot, but these dern sergeants ought to have sompin' comin' to 'em."—American Legion Weekly.